

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*South Asia*

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AFGHANISTAN

Council of Ministers Restructures Government 19 July	C 1
BBC Report	C 2
Karmal Addresses Plenum of Trade Unions	C 3
Water Minister, USSR Deputy Minister Attend Meeting	C 4
Foreign Minister Leaves for New York 20 July	C 4
London Paper Details Expanding Soviet Influence	C 4
[THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 19 Jul]	

BANGLADESH

President Departs for State Visit to China	D 1
Deputy Prime Minister Departs for New York UN Session	D 1
Spokesman Rebuts Report of Confederation With Pakistan	D 1
Former Prime Minister Reiterates Demand for Midterm Poll	D 2
[THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER 12 Jul]	

INDIA

Gandhi Discusses Nuclear Weapons, Other Issues	E 1
Gandhi Makes Statement on 18 July Satellite Launch	E 1
Gandhi Interviewed on Indo-Pakistan Relations	E 2
Rao Informs Parliament of Talks With Pakistan's Shahi	E 2
Further Details	E 3
Spokesman on Willingness for Cooperation With ASEAN	E 3
Carrying of Firearms Banned in New Delhi for 3 Days	E 4
Naga Rebel Faction Issues Manifesto, Call to Arms	E 4
[THE INDIAN EXPRESS 10 Jul]	
Briefs: Turbogenerator Test	E 6

PAKISTAN

Foreign Minister Departs for Special UN Session	F 1
Delegate Speaks on Afghan Refugees at Copenhagen Meeting	F 1
AFP: Politicians Call for Return to Democracy	F 1
AFP: Soviet Troops Plant Mines on Afghan Border	F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Foreign Secretary Leaves for Bhutan 19 July	G 1
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SRI LANKA

Government Imposes Press Censorship 18 July	G 1
AFP on Strike Situation	G 1
Restrictions on Bank Accounts	G 2

BRIEFS: Ambassadors to Nepal

G 2

IRAN

Activities, Speeches of Khomeyni Reported	I 1
Speech to Council	I 1
Meeting With Commander	I 3
Further on Meeting	I 4
Meeting With Council	I 4
Activities, Speeches of President Bani-Sadr Covered	I 5
Loresan Speech	I 5
Guards Appointment	I 5
Inflation Discussion	I 6
Developments Concerning Bakhtiar Assassination Attempt	I 6
Bakhtiar Interview	I 6
Guards of Islam Statement	I 7
Embassy Statement	I 8
Qotbzadeh Interview	I 8
Criticism of Qotbzadeh	I 9
Commentary on Western Press	I 10
Developments Concerning Relations With U.S., Hostages	I 11
Hamadan Transfer	I 11
Bani-Sadr on U.S.	I 11
Denial of Hostage Statement	I 11
Trial of Plotters of Abortive Coup Begins	I 11
Court Verdicts	I 12
Commander Discusses Failed Coup, Warns of Plots	I 12
KEYHAN 13 July Interview [14 Jul]	
18 July Remarks	I 13
Majles Discusses Election of Executive Committee	I 14
Guards Corps Commander Meets With Officials	I 16
Hamadan Air Base Commander Goes on Trial	I 16
Unrest, Violence Continue in Provinces	I 17
Baneh Protest	I 17
Urumiyeh Clash	I 17
Sistan va Baluchestan Executions	I 18
Guards Commander Arrest	I 18
Further on Urumiyeh Deaths	I 18
Shiraz Night Flights	I 19
Shiraz Purge Committee	I 19
Developments in Relations Concerning Iraq	I 19
Qasr-e Shirin Fighting	I 19
Iraqi Group Statement	I 20
Deportees From Iraq	I 20
KUNA: Kho'ini Confesses Planning Takeover of Embassy	I 20
Ministry Issues Statement on Andisheh Affair	I 21
Tehran Reports on Fighting in Afghanistan	I 22
Further Report	I 22
Radio Iran Implicates Al-Qadhdhafi in Attempt on Bakhtiar	I 22
Free Voice of Iran Says National Front Office Looted	I 23
NVOI Comments on International, Domestic Topics	I 23
Labor Law; As-Sadat	I 23
Coup Attempt; Afghanistan	I 24
Vigilance Against Plots	I 25

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RESTRUCTURES GOVERNMENT 19 JULY

LD202054 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] presided over the meeting of the Council of Ministers which was held in the Revolution Council headquarters in the palace.

In the meeting of the Council of Ministers different topics were discussed and considered and decisions were made. One of the decisions of the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the DRA held yesterday said the following:

The goal of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution is to safeguard national independence, freedom and territorial integrity and to consolidate the revolutionary achievements of the people and the new social order in the country. This seriously requires an enhancement of the role and importance of leadership in the country's economy and, first of all, the performance of careful work in the (?apparatus) of the DRA Council of Ministers and the Prime Ministry.

For the purpose of enhancing the role of the state apparatus in its guidance of the economic, administrative, social and political life of the country and for the purpose of implementing the regulations and measures set forth by the DRA Basic Principles, in accordance with the proposal by the Prime Ministry and in accordance with the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo on 15 July 1980, the following was ratified:

1. New departments will be established under the DRA apparatus of the Council of Ministers and Prime Ministry.
2. The Departments of Planning, Administration and Inspection of the Ministry of Interior, with all its units, institutions and their other (?reserves), will be taken over by the Prime Ministry and be assimilated into a new department which will be created under the Prime Ministry with the name of General Directorate of Guidance of Local Administrative Organs. According to this decision, the administration of provincial affairs, municipalities, major districts, other districts and the lower local administrative units will be handled by the Prime Ministry. The features and forms of administration in these organs will be fundamentally changed in accordance with the DRA Basic Principles and other laws and regulations which will be laid out for this purpose. These departments will be transformed to the true [word indistinct] the service of the people, according to the ideals of the present stage of the Sawr Revolution and in accordance with the vital social needs.
3. The General Directorate of Policies and Investigation will be created in the Prime Ministry for the purpose of the better performance of the affairs related to the DRA Council of Ministers.
4. The General Directorate of Administrative Reform and the Directorate of [name indistinct] of the Prime Ministry, will be assimilated into the new departments of the Prime Ministry.
5. The Directorate of Work and Social Provisions will be established in the Prime Ministry, and the Directorate of Manpower of the Prime Ministry and the Directorate of Labor of the Ministry of Mines and Industries will be assimilated by the new department.

6. The organization of the General Directorate of Islamic Teaching has been completed, and it will be put into operation.

7. The organization of the new departments of the General Directorate of Guidance of Local Administrative Organs, the Directorate of Policies and Investigation and the Directorate of Work and Social Provisions, and also the regulations and laws establishing their duties, have been prepared and will be submitted for consideration to the DRA Council of Ministers.

Also, the Council of Ministers--in accordance with the proposals of the Ministry of Commerce, in order to stabilize prices and in consideration of the interests of peasants, agricultural cooperatives and state farms--has decided that the surplus wheat of the farms in the capital and provinces of the country will be purchased by the government.

Regarding the salaries of the ward councillors of the Kabul municipality, the Council of Ministers has decided that their salaries will be paid from the normal budget of the year 1359. If impossible, the Ministry of Finance will make the necessary provisions.

Supplement No 2 of the cooperative law, including four items, in accordance with the proposals by the Ministry of Justice, was accepted and it was decided that the said supplement will be submitted to the Presidium of the Revolution Council.

In addition, the 42 articles of the charter of the Amu construction unit, which comes under the Ministry of Water and Power, were ratified and will be enforced after the publication of the charter in the official gazette.

BBC Report

TA210725 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Jul 80

[From correspondent's reports]

[Text] The big changes in the Afghan Government announced by Radio Kabul will apparently lead to a greater concentration of power in the hands of the country's president, Mr Babrak Karmal. Mark Tully, who has just been on the line from Delhi, says the changes appear to be part of a campaign to build up the president's image.

[Begin recording] According to Radio Kabul, a general presidency will be set up for the guidance of all government administrative organs. Stress is made on the fact that this presidency will also supervise local government, even down to the level of municipality. The prime minister's Secretariat has been merged into this presidency and departments of the key Ministry of the Interior. The new presidency is interpreted here as giving considerable more power to the president, Babrak Karmal. It seems significant that these reforms have been announced at a time when the president has been appearing regularly on television. His photo is also often seen in the Kabul papers. At first stage the president adopted such a low profile that there were rumors of his hospitalization or even death.

Another notable feature of reforms is that the power of the leading member of the Khalq faction, the faction in Babrak Karmal's party opposed to him, has been effectively demoted. He is the interior minister, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy. The former leader of that faction, Deputy Prime Minister Asadollah Sarwari, left for Moscow a month ago and has not been heard of since. A Western journalist just back from Kabul says it is believed that President Babrak Karmal insisted on his deputy prime minister's stay out of the country.

The journalist also told me that the senior posts in all ministries are now held by Soviet officials. So these latest moves clearly indicate that the Soviet authorities have decided to give their firm backing to President Babrak Karmal and his faction in the Afghan People's Democratic Party. [end recording]

KARMAL ADDRESSES PLENUM OF TRADE UNIONS

LD182243 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, yesterday afternoon Babrak Karmal, general secretary of People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and premier, talked with the participants of the first plenum of the Central Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] trade unions, in the palace garden, the headquarters of the Revolution Council. Also present were Najmoddin Khawiani, director of Central Committee organization, and Dr Habib Mangal, deputy director of the PDPA Central Committee organization for social affairs. First, Babrak Karmal was welcomed by the members of the first plenum of the Central Council of the DRA trade unions, with whom he shook hands.

Then Satar Pordeli, president of the DRA trade unions, presented a report concerning the work of the meeting of the plenum. Babrak Karmal then delivered a speech, in which he said:

[Begin recording] I believe that, as has been reported to me, those things that you ought to be reminded of, you yourselves have realized, and you have analyzed every question with your comrades with the help of the advisers of our great friend, the USSR. Possibly you have not left anything for me to speak about, and my speaking to you will be a repeat of a repeat, but at last, probably, a [word indistinct] repeat.

I wanted to present to the council a proposal concerning your name and program, based on the conditions and situation in the country, in order for you--as a central attractive force--to bring together truly and not just artificially all the workers of Afghanistan and all strata of toilers of Afghanistan through shows, exhibitions, films, and newspapers, to truly bring together the millions of toilers of Afghanistan around the Central Committee of the workers and toilers of Afghanistan [applause], and its different stratas, around the PDPA, the party of the working class and all toilers of Afghanistan, to consolidate them into a piece of iron around the party, in defense of the party, in defense of the government of the toilers, in defense of the great achievements, the lofty aims of the Sawr Revolution, and particularly its new stage.

You ought, truly, in practice, to go among the people, the million-strong masses of Afghanistan--in particular in this critical moment in the history of the country, when all the wicked and black international reaction, in an unholy front from Washington and the Pentagon of U.S. imperialism to the Chinese hegemonist, heretic, seditionist, fraudulent ~~chauvinist~~ leadership, along with all reaction, under the mendacious mask of Islam, the Arab reactionaries and regional counterrevolutionary forces, all the force of enemies of the working class and toilers, all counterrevolutionary forces, have come together--as we need a strong, great and steel-like united resistance by all the million-strong masses of toilers of the heroic country of revolutionary Afghanistan. [applause] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

WATER MINISTER, USSR DEPUTY MINISTER ATTEND MEETING

LD192200 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin, minister of water and power, today accompanying Poladzade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, took part at a meeting which was held by engineers and the professional staff of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Water and Power in the Helmand construction unit.

At this gathering, first Dr Raz Mohammad Paktin spoke about the friendly and deep links between Afghanistan and the USSR and recalled with appreciation the all-round aid of our friendly neighbors, the USSR, and the presentation of their experiences to the people of Afghanistan for the purpose of making the country blossom.

Then the USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources explained the experiences of the USSR concerning systems of irrigation and agriculture in detail, and reminded them how the people of the USSR have used the system of their agriculture and irrigation in constructing a new society.

The deputy minister and general directors of the Ministry of Water and Power were also present at the gathering.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK 20 JULY

LD201700 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, left this morning for New York at the head of a delegation in order to take part in the special emergency meeting of the UN General Assembly concerning the question of Palestine, which is scheduled to begin on 22 July at the proposal of the nonaligned member-countries.

The minister of justice, 'Abdorrashid Aryar; the deputy political minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'Abdolhadi Mokammel; the general director of protocol and a number of high-ranking officials and the USSR ambassador to Kabul were present at Kabul airport to see him off.

LONDON PAPER DETAILS EXPANDING SOVIET INFLUENCE

LD191152 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 19 Jul 80 p 5

[By Bruce Loudon]

[Text] To aid the process of crushing Afghanistan's national identity and remodelling minds to think of Moscow, the regime of Mr Babrak Karmal is dropping English as a compulsory subject in schools. Instead, all children will learn Russian.

Even in the few weeks since I was last in Kabul, the Soviet takeover process has become much more obvious.

Bookshops are packed not with English novels as before, but with Russian writings. Russian text books, many in English translations, have begun appearing at shops catering for pupils and students.

Soviet editors have assumed control over radio news bulletins as well as the daily Kabul NEW TIMES and its sister publication in Farsi, ANIS.

Russian censors are at work in the central telegraph office--even a birthday greetings cable does not leave without their sanction.

Soviet-style identity cards are being issued to all Afghans, while Russian bakers have assumed control of the central silo which produces most of the capital's bread. Soviet soldiers guard the silo, one of Kabul's key installations.

Indeed, Moscow's soldiers guard all key points now, having relegated the remnants of the rag-tag Afghan Army almost to oblivion. Nowhere is the total Soviet contempt for its putative Afghan ally more noticeable than in Kabul's graveyards of army vehicles. They are Afghan Army vehicles, mostly lorries and tanks and could be mended but the Russians prefer to let them rot, thereby further emasculating the Afghan Army.

The focus of the process of total Soviet takeover is a vast complex of flats which has recently expanded considerably. Known as Microrayon it houses most of the Russian civilian "advisers" who are now flooding into the country. The suburb, close to Kabul's international airport, has existed for some time but in the past few weeks more Russians have arrived and taken up residence.

Last month, 18 new blocks were occupied for the first time. Having visited the area, my estimate is that each block consists of 60 flats, and that means that they alone represent the arrival of more than 1,000 Russian families.

Afghan civil servants have told me that Russians have taken over ministries and public undertakings. Previously the Afghan president of each ministry, a civil servant, took decision and made recommendations to ministers. Without exception, they have all been supplanted by Russians.

One Afghan civil servant told me yesterday how a Russian implanted in his ministry made such minor decision as the number of poles to be used in an electrification scheme. When the Afghan deputy minister responsible for the department sought to differ, he was, apparently, loudly abused by the Russian; within days he had lost his job.

There is no precise estimate of how many Russians have been brought in since the military invasion. But it almost certainly runs into several tens of thousands. To Afghans they say unashamedly that they have come to stay. "Your country will be like Mongolia. We will never leave," one Russian told an Afghan in the course of an argument.

Encounters between Russians and Afghans which I have seen in the past few days have all the trappings of the worst form of colonialism.

A jack-booted Russian soldier, his floppy sun-hat cocked jauntily on the side of his head, lazed on the back of his armoured personnel carrier fingering the Kalashnikov assault rifle.

An Afghan taxi-driver and his passenger asked courteously for cigarettes. The Russian cursed and threw a full packet of cigarettes in the driver's face. The contents spilled uselessly into a sewer and the Russian laughed.

At Microrayon's new flats, overweight Russian "advisers" dressed in white vests spend the hot evenings sitting on their balconies drinking vodka and directing what appeared to be abuse at passing Afghans.

Parts of the sprawling complex are occupied by faithful members of Mr Karmal's party. Mostly, however, the only Afghans on the compound are hapless servants who are frequently the target for physical violence by the Russians.

Despite the basic animosity, Russians have recently been showing increasing boldness in Kabul. Now they are frequently seen strolling about the streets unescorted by soldiers. Increasingly, it seems, the people of Kabul are reluctantly accepting them.

The Russian confidence seems to be directly related to the military situation. The threat to Kabul, which was widely believed to exist last month has, for the time being at least, receded.

The nearest serious fighting between the Russians and the mojahedin rebels appears to be at Guldara, about 20 miles to the north. Within the city, nights are still disturbed by the sound of gunfire and days by the thump of bombs being dropped in surrounding hills.

There is endless air activity as Soviet transports arrive or leave and helicopter gunships or other warplanes pass overhead.

But threats by the mojahedin to use the present Ramadan fasting period to launch a major attack on the government have not materialised. Indeed, many in Kabul are growing increasingly critical of the guerrillas for their failure to fulfill expectations. But in parts of the country they continue to pose a serious threat to the Russians and the remnants of the Afghan Army.

Yesterday, for example, the Kabul NEW TIMES unusually made the admission that 30 shops in Herat, the important western gateway to Afghanistan, had been destroyed by "terrorists."

A British lorry driver, Mr Arthur Teesdale told me how Qandahar, to the south, was spiked with Russians in defensive positions. Others, coming from the city speak of bodies littering the streets.

Mr Teesdale, who comes from Acton, was driving with a Pakistani companion when he was held up by armed bandits south of Herat. He lost all his possessions in the raid.

In Kabul, as elsewhere, the notionally Russian "withdrawal," past or future, is dismissed by all who have firsthand experience of the situation. Some Russian units may have left last month, as TASS claimed, but they have been more than compensated by the arrival of fresh troops--and also by the arrival of many civilian advisers, who are to give effect to the new phase of the Russian takeover and subjugation of Afghanistan.

The vast operation now underway to assert total Soviet control over every important aspect of Afghan life is as much as anything a vote of no confidence in Mr Karmal.

The shooting that shatters the stillness of almost every night in the curfew-bound capital is invariably blood-letting between the rival factions within his People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

In the past few weeks, it is reliably learnt, infighting has reached such proportions that it has paralysed the administration. This is another reason why more and more Russian "advisers" are arriving.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR STATE VISIT TO CHINA

BK210608 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman left for Beijing this morning on a 4-day state visit to China at the invitation of Chairman Hua Guofeng. He is being accompanied by Begum Ziaur Rahman. The presidential entourage includes Foreign Minister Mohammed Shamsul Haq, Finance Minister Saifur Rahman and Planning Minister Dr Fasiuddin Mahtab. Five members of Parliament, the foreign secretary, the civil aviation secretary and other officials are also accompanying the president.

During his stay in the Chinese capital, President Zia will hold talks with Chairman Hua and other Chinese leaders on matters of bilateral interest concerning economic cooperation. They will also review developments in the region and discuss international issues. The president will also pay short visit to Tianjin to see the harbor and some industrial establishments. He will lay wreaths at the memorial of the people's hero and the memorial of Chairman Mao Zedong in Beijing.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION

BK210600 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister S.A. Bari has expressed the hope that UN special General Assembly session beginning in New York on Tuesday would find a solution to the longstanding Palestinian issue. Talking to newsmen in Dacca before his departure for New York last night to lead the Bangladesh delegation at the session, Bari said Bangladesh always upheld the cause of the Palestinian people and supported their genuine demand for a separate homeland.

Reiterating Bangladesh's stand on the Palestine issue, the deputy prime minister said Bangladesh, along with other Muslim countries, has demanded withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. He said Bangladesh will continue her total and unequivocal support for realizing the inalienable rights of the Palestinians at the weeklong special session of the world body.

The Bangladesh permanent representative to the United Nations and deputy leader of the delegation, K.M. Kaiser, is already in New York.

SPOKESMAN REBUTS REPORT OF CONFEDERATION WITH PAKISTAN

BK191005 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Dacca, 19 July (AFP)--A foreign office spokesman today dismissed as "preposterous" a reported proposal by Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq for a confederation with Bangladesh.

The spokesman was asked to comment on a recent report on the question put by a member in the Indian Parliament on the reported Pakistani proposal for confederation.

He replied: "The whole news is preposterous."

On the Bangladesh proposal for a six-nation regional summit, the spokesman said that it was still in the consultation process between the governments concerned. "The prospect (of the summit) certainly looks favourable," he added.

FORMER PRIME MINISTER REITERATES DEMAND FOR MIDTERM POLL

BK181057 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 16

[From our staff correspondent]

[Text] Chittagong, 11 July--Khondokar Mustaq Ahmed, [former prime minister and] president of the Democratic League [DL], today reiterated his demand for mid-term polls to establish a sovereign parliamentary form of government in the country.

He was addressing a mammoth public meeting at Laldighi Maidan this afternoon. The meeting, presided over by Mr Bakhtiar Uddin Chowdhury, convener of the Chittagong District DL, was addressed, among others, by Mr Ali Ahad, vice-president of the DL; Shah Moazzam, general secretary of the DL; Mr Iqbal Ansari Khan, Mr Movnuddin Qader Shawkat, Mr Farhaduddin Chowdhury, Mia Momta Hossain and Mr Mujibur Rahman.

The DL President demanded the holding of mid-term poll within February 28 next year. Mr Ahmed declared that his party would launch a countrywide movement vehemently if the demand of mid-term polls is not accepted by the government.

Referring to the present economic condition of the country, Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed said that the present government has got no right to cling to power when the teeming millions are suffering under economic hardship. The present government totally failed to bring about welfare to the people, he added. The DL president also criticised the government for its failure to keep the price of essentials under control. The price of goods, he said, has gone beyond the reach of common people. About the law and order situation, Mr Ahmed said that the country was going through a most chaotic situation and the deterioration of law and order reached all time high.

Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed claimed that during his short period of rule, there was no bloodshed in the country. Killing, looting and arsoning have now become a regular phenomena in the country, he added. He said that the present government has failed to achieve success in any economic field of the country. The only achievements under the present government are rampant corruption, nepotism and favouritism, he added. Criticising the present government, the DL president said that the government has no right to expel citizens from the country and debar them from entering the country. In this connection, he mentioned about Col Rashid, Major Faruque and Air-Vice Marshal (ret) M.G. Tawab.

Turning to the reactionary political group, he asserted that there is no room in Bangladesh for those "parasite elements" who want to stage an Afghan-style revolution here. The people of the country, he said, would uproot them forever from the soil of the country. Mr Ahmed also criticised the government for its failure to bring to book the persons responsible for the killing of nine persons at a public meeting at Dacca on May 23. He held the government responsible for the explosion of dynamite at that public meeting.

Mr Ali Ahad, in his speech, said that the Awami League government under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman hatched a conspiracy to surrender the sovereignty of Bangladesh to a neighbouring country. The people will never forgive the Awami League for its betrayal to the national cause, he added.

Shah Moazzam, in his speech, said that Khondokar Mushtaq Ahmed for the first time in Bangladesh introduced the Islamic code in the affair of government administration.

GANDHI DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WEAPONS, OTHER ISSUES

BK190928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister told the Lok Sabha today that while India is committed to the peaceful use of nuclear energy she would do everything possible to see that her scientists are enabled to gather the latest knowledge in the field. Mrs Gandhi was replying to the debate on the Defense Ministry's budgetary demands for grants which the house later voted.

The prime minister said India's goal is total self-reliance. We are bending all energies to this end, she added. But self-reliance does not preclude purchases abroad. India has always pursued the wise policy of not depending only on one country.

The prime minister referred to the demand during the discussion that India should make the nuclear bomb and asked: Can the possession of a few bombs really prove a deterrent? She referred to reports about Pakistan's efforts to make the nuclear bomb and expressed the hope that Pakistan leaders would honor the assurance that this is not so. Absence of an opportunity of free expression in that country should not embolden its rulers to be oblivious to the implication of such step.

Referring to the Jaguar deal, the prime minister said that India would adhere to the memorandum of understanding on the project. But the discretion that the memorandum allowed us will be exercised by the government in the interest of the country.

Mrs Gandhi's reply covered a wide range of current international problems, particularly those having a bearing on the security aspect of India. Among these were the developments in Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, slowing down of detente and attempts by some big powers to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

She said any form of domestic unrest weakens our security, especially if it occurs in border areas. It is the more dangerous because it may provide a cover for kind of dangerous element. The prolonged agitation in northeastern India has put all kinds of ideas in the heads of some people. Articles have appeared in the press abroad depicting the movement as a secessionist struggle and hoping that India's wings would be clipped. Amidst cheers, she declared that nobody in India will countenance anything that will effect the country's interest.

Mrs Gandhi stressed the importance for India to be ready for any eventuality. She said some alignments seem obvious today, but one cannot guess what new combination one may have to confront in a future conflict. The Indian Ocean has ceased to be an area of friendship. Events in Afghanistan have created serious instability much too close for our comfort. India will continue its endeavors for a political solution of this problem.

She declared that the object of India's defense is not war, but peace. However, she made it clear that whoever threatens a war on us will be up against a strong defense force and a resolute nation.

GANDHI MAKES STATEMENT ON 18 JULY SATELLITE LAUNCH

BK190953 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The following statement was made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the Lok Sabha on July 18:

"I have pleasure in informing the house that the first successful launch of the Indian satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 took place on July 18 at 0803:45 from Sriharikota range [Shar]. The launch vehicle placed a 35 kilogramme India satellite Rohini RS-1 in orbit around the earth. The satellite will orbit the earth approximately once every 90 minutes. Shar will see two orbits for the first time tonight. Thereafter every 12 hours 2 more such orbits will be seen over Shar in regular periodicity.

"The four-stage all-solid propellant vehicle has been developed in India by Indian scientists and engineers. The total development cost of SLV-3 vehicle is about rupees 200 million and the present experimental launch has cost about rupees 10 million. The Rohini satellite in orbit is intended mainly to measure the performance parameters of vehicles and is being tracked by our national tracking network. The initial indications are that the vehicle and satellite functioned satisfactorily. The collection of tracking data and analysis are continuing.

"This is a notable achievement of India and Indian science. I am sure the house will join me in congratulating our scientists and technicians of the department of space on their achievement. The nation is proud of them and wishes them further successes."

GANDHI INTERVIEWED ON INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

EK210347 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said Pakistan and India should promote better relations by expanding trade and cultural exchanges and better communications instead of being bogged down on different perceptions about the Afghanistan issue. She was talking to four Pakistani journalists in her Parliament house office yesterday. Asked as to how fear of each other could be allayed between India and Pakistan, she said at the Simla agreement they decided the step by step approach. If there is greater friendship, that will lead to better understanding.

Replying to a question about Pakistan's proposal of a meeting between the military commanders of the two countries to determine arms ratio, the Indian prime minister said Pakistan was not the only country having a border with India. She maintained that India was spending very little as compared to the threats. She said India has vast land and ocean frontiers and its defense needs will have to be kept in view.

Asked about her reaction to the initiative taken by the Islamic Conference to solve the Afghan crisis, Indira Gandhi said India has already stated its point of view very clearly. The Islamic Conference, she said, went much beyond Afghanistan and went to say all about other things.

RAO INFORMS PARLIAMENT OF TALKS WITH PAKISTAN'S SHAHI

EK181048 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said in the Lok Sabha today that India looks forward with cautious optimism to progressive improvement of relations with Pakistan. He was replying to a call attention motion on the outcome of the recent talks between the foreign ministers of Pakistan and India. It was raised by K.M. Madhukar, Communist Party of India, and others.

Rao said it will not be correct to describe the outcome of the talks as a failure or a breakdown. The frank exchange of views was mutually beneficial. The talks did bring out the differences in perception known to exist between the two countries.

Nevertheless, on several matters of common interest as well as of regional importance, the area of agreement was also not inconsiderable.

Narasimha Rao said it is the Government of India's conviction that a harmonious relationship between India and Pakistan is important for the peace and wellbeing of South Asia.

The external affairs minister said that the situation in Afghanistan figured prominently in the discussions he had with Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. India reiterated its view on the urgent need for a dialog between the countries most directly involved. While agreeing with this, Agha Shahi expressed his difficulty in initiating talks in a manner that would amount to a recognition of the present government in Afghanistan. Rao said there was a detailed discussion on this and other aspects of the possible process of negotiations. There were also talks about the process of normalization between India and Pakistan in terms of the Simla agreement. India expressed its desire to have more cultural exchanges between the two countries and of facilitating greater contacts between the peoples of India and Pakistan.

Further Details

BK171609 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 July (AFP)--Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao told Parliament today that the Indian Embassy in Paris has been asked to watch over the developments regarding the French firms supplying plants and other materials to Pakistan's Chashma nuclear complex near Lahore.

In a written reply in the lower house, Mr Rao said the government had seen press reports that a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant was being assembled at the Chashma nuclear complex and some European companies were continuing to supply parts and equipment needed for the plant.

In reply to another written question, the minister disclosed that a Hong Kong electricity concern and Chinese authorities are undertaking a joint feasibility study for setting up a nuclear power plant in the province of [name indistinct] adjacent to India. Mr Rao said the Hong Kong firm [words indistinct] use of the technical advice and expertise of the United Kingdom atomic authority.

Since the proposal was still in the preliminary stage, he said it was too early to take up the matter with the British Government.

The minister hoped that in any eventual cooperation for the setting up of a nuclear power station in China, the safeguards applicable would be uniform and nondiscriminatory.

SPOKESMAN ON WILLINGNESS FOR COOPERATION WITH ASEAN

BK180943 Belhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0846 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] India's willingness for meaningful cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations remains unchanged despite criticism to the recognition granted by it to the Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea, reports PTL. This was stated by the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry on July 17 when asked to comment on a letter written by Philippine foreign minister and ASEAN chairman, general Carlos P Romulo, to External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, expressing "deep regret" over the recognition by India.

CARRYING OF FIREARMS BANNED IN DELHI FOR 3 DAYS

BK200910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Carrying of firearms, including licensed ones, has been banned in the union territory of Delhi for 3 days. The order issued under the Delhi police act is to maintain peace in the territory.

NAGA REBEL FACTION ISSUES MANIFESTO, CALL TO ARMS

BK191401 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 7

[By Sudip Maxumdar]

[Text] New Delhi, 9 July (EXPRESS news service)--The militant Naga underground movement led by T.H. Mulvah and Isak Chishi Swu has given a call to the Naga people to prepare for a protracted war for the "liberation of Nagaland."

"We rule out the illusion of saving Nagaland through peaceful means. It is arms and arms again that will save our nation and ensure freedom to the people," declares an underground manifesto now in circulation among the Nagas.

The manifesto prepared by the National Socialist Council [NSC] of Nagaland marks the formalisation of the total break between the Naga National Council (NNC) headed by self-exiled A.Z. Phizo and the underground movement led by Mulvah and Swu who are camping across the border in Burma.

Ever since the signing of the so-called Shillong accord of November 11, 1975, a debate has been going on among the rank and file of the Naga independence movement on whether the accord should be supported or rejected.

The Shillong accord stated that "the representative of the underground organisations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept the Constitution of India."

Some ministers in the "federal government of Nagaland", including Keviyalley, Ramyo and Besoto, signed the agreement. All of them are opposed to the leadership of Mulvah and Swu who describe the accord as a "sell-out."

The ideological and political debate, often turning into violent conflict, has resulted in a clear-cut division in the movement. The conflict has so far claimed more than 200 lives.

Phizo was approached by some underground leaders to settle the dispute. He did not prove to be of much use since the contending groups had been steadily getting polarised. He also could not take a firm stand.

Mulvah, an educated Tangkhul Naga, meanwhile, made a trip to China. He was, however, reportedly told by Chinese leaders that either the underground movement should be revolutionised, or the Nagas should join the Indian union. Otherwise, the movement did not have any future.

After his return from China, Mulvah, along with another educated Naga underground leader, Isak Swu, started working towards revolutionising the movement. Another leader, S.S. Khaplang, later joined them. The Tuensang-Mon border area became the active working ground of the movement.

The emergence of the Mulvah-Swu leadership was a threat to the pro-Rhizo leaders. Both the leaders were put under house arrest by the NNC and federal government Khaplang, under whose command they were under house arrest, later joined Mulvah and Swu.

Swu, Muvah and Khaplang worked hard from their headquarters at Sepha in the Burmese territory to rejuvenate the underground movement. More than 2,500 hardcore Nagas are said to belong to the group.

The NNC leadership, particularly Rhizo, who still commands a following among the older Nagas came increasingly under attack from the radical underground leadership.

On January 31, 1980, the NSC of Nagaland was formed with Swu as its president; Khaplang, its vice-president; and Mulvah, general secretary. The NNC formally split.

Two days later, Swu issued a declaration from Oking, announcing the creation of the "interim government of the peoples' republic of Nagaland". However, it shall remain an interim government until the formal adoption of a constitution to this effect, the declaration said.

The 40-page manifesto meant for discussion among the Naga people, deals in detail with the historic background of the movement, the "glorious role of the NNC and its subsequent degeneration", the "savage rule of Indian and Burmese armed forces", the economic exploitation of the Nagas and the way to salvation.

Basically a political document, the manifesto sets out to analyse the present situation with candid introspection. Nagas found themselves being self-defeated now and then. It is purely due to, in the first place, parochialism practised in the highest circles of national affairs."

The manifesto totally rejects the Shillong accord and also denounces the path of peaceful means to achieve Naga aims. "The NNC has failed. The sovereign existence of Nagaland is more at peril now than ever before."

Referring to the talks between the NNC and the Government of India, the manifesto says "if negotiations are indispensable, they should be done only from a position of strength."

In an oblique reference to the titular leadership of Rhiso, the manifesto says: "We have to put an end to the reactionary mentality of interpreting the correctness of a policy in terms of personality. We are revolutionaries; we do not believe in fantasy and absurdity."

"The rulers of India and their strongmen could not understand Nagaland and her people. They only knew that the Nagas were 'naked' and, they despised us and disregarded all our historical rights. Neither have the Nagas ever joined the Indian union or Burma by consent," the document says.

The former prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, is quoted to prove the callous "enmity" of Indians towards Nagas. Mr Desai reportedly said once: "I will exterminate the Nagas without any compunctions."

About the presence of Indian armed forces in Nagaland, the underground leadership feels that "the longer the armed forces fight the greater would be their loss. India would also not be able to hold together all its component parts for all time to come. The discontented peoples and nationalities are bound to rise against their suppression and discrimination".

Contending the NNC stand that continued fighting would destroy Nagas altogether, the manifesto says: "Before 1947, there was not a single Indian in Nagaland. It is now teeming with more than two lakh Indians. Indian capital has created hitherto unknown divisions among the people, the exploiter and the exploited. It has created reactionary traitors in Nagaland."

Regarding religious and cultural inroads into Naga life, the manifesto says: "The forces of Hinduism like the innumerable Indian troops, the retail and wholesale dealers, the teachers and instructors, gamblers, Hindi songs and Hindi cinema, the rosogulla makers and the gita are all arrayed for supplanting the Christian God."

The Mulvah-Swu-Khaplang leadership also criticises the church leaders for their failure to understand the "evil designs of the Hindu invasion."

"Come for Christ, come for Nagaland's freedom" is the call given by the manifesto which also underlines that the individual freedom of religion shall be safeguarded and the imposition of one faith is strictly forbidden.

The manifesto proclaims that the NSC would strive for socialism which alone can do away with exploitation and oppression. To achieve socialism the "dictatorship of the people through a revolutionary organisation is absolutely indispensable."

Regarding assistance from friendly foreign countries, the leadership feels that "it is hard to consolidate ourselves on foreign assistance. Without the practice of self-reliance, consolidation cannot be achieved and without consolidation it is idle to think of a final victory."

"We declare we will unite with all forces, God-fearing and godless that can be united with and fight against the monster in packs," says the manifesto.

The Nagas live in a large area covering Nagaland, Manipur and parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Burma. The main underground concentration is in the Kachin area of Burma where Burmese Government rule virtually does not exist.

Mulvah is also reported to have been working for a close coordination of the underground movements in the northeastern states. A loose organisation called "NAMMAT" (an acronym for Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura) has already been formed to maintain liaison with other underground movements.

"We are revolutionary patriots. We shall hold onto our guns fast. He who lays down his gun, lays down his freedom. This is the gospel truth of our politics," declares the manifesto.

BRIEFS

TURBO GENERATOR TEST--The Ranipur heavy electricals plant near Hardwar in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh has successfully tested a 235-megawatt turbogenerator built for the Narora atomic power project, also in Uttar Pradesh. This marks another milestone in respect of indigenous manufacture of generating equipment for the atomic power project. The matching nuclear turbine for the generating unit will be supplied by the Bhopal unit of the Bharat heavy electricals. [Text] [Delhi General Overseas Service in English 100 GMT 13 Jul 80 BK]

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR SPECIAL UN SESSION

BK210326 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Afgh Shahi left Karachi this morning for New York to lead the Pakistani delegation to the special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestine issue which begins tomorrow. The call for the session was made by Pakistan, among others, in order to comprehensively discuss various facts relating to the Palestine question, which has been before the world body for more than 30 years.

Agha Shahi will address the General Assembly tomorrow afternoon in his dual capacity as leader of the Pakistan delegation and chairman of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference. He will outline the stand of the Islamic world on the Palestine issue which was set forth in the declaration and the resolutions of the 11th Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Islamabad and Amman.

DELEGATE SPEAKS ON AFGHAN REFUGEES AT COPENHAGEN MEETING

BK191040 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] At the world conference of the UN decade for women in Copenhagen, Pakistan delegate Tariq Osman has said that despite grave and repeated provocations and the vast flow of refugees, Pakistan had refrained from being involved in the tragedy being perpetuated in Afghanistan.

Exercising his right to reply, Tariq Osman said that the number of Afghan refugees registered in Pakistan had risen to 932,100, which showed an increase of 58,000 since the end of May this year. In this connection, he referred to an official statement by the UN High Commission for Refugees issued on the 11th of the month. He strongly refuted the assertion of the delegate of the Babrak Karmal regime that the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan was a lie and slander.

He said Pakistan favors a political solution to the crisis, and the standing committee set up by the Islamic Conference was empowered to meet all parties to find a peaceful solution.

AFP: POLITICIANS CALL FOR RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

BK191321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 19 July (AFP)--Two senior Pakistani politicians have called for a return to parliamentary democracy under a federal system as visualised by Pakistan's founder Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

In separate interviews, published in the censored Pakistani newspapers today, Sardar Sherbaz Mazari, chief of the defunct leftwing National Democratic Party, and Khawaja Khairuddin, a former Muslim Leaguer from Dacca (Bangladesh) who has settled down here, said that parliamentary form of government based on the 1973 constitution (now suspended) was most suitable for the country.

Mr Mazari interpreted Islamic government in terms of undiluted democracy, independent judiciary, civil liberties, social justice and subordination of all state organs (including the armed forces) to the elected representatives of the people.

A similar statement of the former chief of the right-wing Jam'rat-E Eslami Party, Mian Tufail Mohammad, was also published today. The publication of such statements in the Pakistani newspapers, which are strictly censored by the martial law government, has surprised political observers in the country.

APP: SOVIET TROOPS PLANT MINES ON AFGHAN BORDER

OW201913 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 20 (AFP)--Soviet troops have again planted anti-personnel mines along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border and, according to two French doctors, wounded Afghans have been arriving here at the rate of five to seven each day.

The physicians, Eric Cheysson and Patric La Burche, who belong to the "Medecins du Monde" (doctors of the world) organization, have been authorized to examine many of the wounded at the reading hospital here. They were accompanied to Peshawar by four members of the international association against hunger.

The two doctors said that it was virtually certain that the wounds they saw were caused by explosives. "They appear to have been caused by small plastic mines because x-rays do not show any (metal) splinters," one of the doctors said.

About 70 people, most of whom had suffered leg wounds, have arrived here since the mines were first planted. Most of them have had to undergo amputations, the physicians added.

"They are noncombatants, many of them peasants or nomads, women and children as well as men," the doctors said, "who have had to travel great distances to receive aid and who were nearly all suffering from gangrene".

Examination of the wounds indicated that the mines were not powerful, the doctors added. None of the victims reported that more than one person had been wounded by the detonation of a mine.

Many Afghans have suffered hand wounds when they set off mines with walking sticks. The first planting of mines caused a panic among inhabitants of the frontier area. But the guerrillas resisting the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and even travelers quickly took to testing the ground for mines by flailing it with sticks.

The Afghan resistance forces have also learned how to disarm the mines. According to the victims here, thousands of the explosive devices have been sown in Konarha and in Paktia, both of them regions along the Pakistan-Afghan border, to discourage travel from one country to the other.

Several victims said that the mines were small, pale green or clear yellow discs that were hard to distinguish from grass or stones along the trails. One refugee said that he had seen a Soviet helicopter sowing them in the frontier region.

The doctors said that the people they interviewed did not mention booby-traps. In the first wave of mine-planting, numerous booby-traps were also laid. But the practice appears to have been dropped.

NEPAL

FOREIGN SECRETARY LEAVES FOR BHUTAN 19 JULY

BK191513 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with his majesty's government policy to develop contacts and hold consultations with neighboring countries, Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana left for Bhutan today to discuss matters of bilateral, regional and international interest.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES PRESS CENSORSHIP 18 JULY

BK181139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 18 Jul (AFP)--Sri Lanka Government today imposed press censorship in the wake of a general strike called by opposition trade unions.

The secretary to the ministry of state which is in charge of information and broadcasting was appointed competent authority and will act as the censor.

It was not immediately known whether the censorship would apply to despatches of correspondents working for foreign news media as well.

AFP on Strike Situation

BK181140 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 18 July (AFP)--A section of workers in the public and private sectors went on strike today in response to a call by opposition trade unions, but they failed to disrupt the country's essential services.

Key sectors like food and fuel distribution, bus and train services, electricity, posts and telecommunication, and ports and airports functioned despite the strike, official sources said.

The strikers, mainly clerical hands, kept away from work defying a government ban on work stoppages in the essential services.

The strike called by the Joint Trade Union Action Committee (JTUAC), comprising 16 opposition trade union federations, was spearheaded by unions of Marxist political parties and included unions affiliated to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party of former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

A spokesman of the JTUAC, claimed that this was one of the most successful strikes in the last decade.

The strike was in support of a demand for an immediate wage increase of rupees 300 per month and other allowances to meet the rising cost of living.

Government spokesman said the strike was "politically motivated" and it would only hinder development programs and further increase the cost of living.

A state of emergency was declared by the government last Wednesday and the Public Security Act was invoked to take measures to deal with the strike.

It promulgated emergency regulations declaring strikes in essential services as illegal and warned that those who keep away from work would be sacked. It also sent out a mobilisation order to all (?demobilized) reservists of the army, navy and air force.

Troops today guarded key government installations and patrolled the streets helping the police to keep law and order.

A union spokesman said, more sections of employees would stop work on Monday, the next working day.

Several government departments today took action to recruit new personnel to fill the posts of those who struck.

Observers noted that the JIUAC was pulling out workers in stages aimed at bringing the general strike to a climax on Monday when the government would be marking its third anniversary in office.

Meanwhile, President J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and other senior ministers were due to address a mass rally in a Colombo outskirt later today to explain to the people "the folly of causing a stoppage of work which will hinder the development progress."

Police said there were no incidents.

Restrictions on Bank Accounts

BK201625 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The government today placed restrictions on the operation of bank accounts. A new regulation proclaimed under the Emergency Act says that if the president is of the opinion that any trade union or other organization is engaged, or proposes to engage, in any activity prejudicial to national security or public order, the operation of any bank account of such trade union or organization may be suspended by the order of the secretary of defense. This also relates to any loan, overdraft or other accommodation. Any such order will be binding on the banks under the law. The regulation was announced in a special gazette.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO NEPAL--His majesty the king received credentials from the Ambassador of the United States of America Philip R. Trimble, the Ambassador of the Republic of Italy Emilio Paolo Bassi, the ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman, Awadh Bader Marei al-Shanfary, and the ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Dr. Kithong Vongsai at separate functions held at the Narayanhiti Royal Palace this [10 July] afternoon, reports RSS. [Excerpt]
[Katmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 11 Jul 80 p 1 BK]

ACTIVITIES, SPEECHES OF KHOMEYNI REPORTED

Speech to Council

LD210752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Supreme Judicial Council 20 July--recorded, 18 minutes long]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [Passage indistinct] Lack of experience at the start of the revolution caused some of the difficulties we are facing now; and we must make up for our [word indistinct] from now on. [Words indistinct] and there have been many funerals for our martyrs. [Words indistinct] the reason for all these deaths is that we have not come through the revolution as well as we should have. The day (they) were going to Kordestan, I told them that if you wish to be successful, you must act from a position of strength. We should have increased the number of army personnel and the Revolution Guards Corps [words indistinct]. As a result, there were problems because they did not do as I said.

Now, as you see [words indistinct] there was a rumor of (Ayat's) speech, [words indistinct] and again several more guards were martyred. All because we were two groups; one group had come from the (seminary) and the other arrived from abroad to work. They had revolutionary experience, but these people from seminary made the revolution. Therefore, right from the beginning, despite our own imagination, we made mistakes. (We needed) a young, decisive government to run the country but we did not have such a body. We were not experienced, we made a mistake and a person was elected.

And now that there is going to be a government in the (Islamic) consultative assembly, I must announce at this point that the Majles must be a 100 percent religious and Islamic government; it must also be a decisive government.

If a minister is going to be elected, he must not be like some of the ministers we have at present. All these ministers must be investigated so that we can elect ministers who are 100 percent revolutionary and ideologically motivated. If a government is elected like the previous one, with the same ideology, then we must mourn the death of this (Majles); in such a case it will be impossible for us to make any progress.

And we must make up for previous mistakes. If we had not made such mistakes, [Khomeyni does not finish sentence]. All because (some people) came to see me and told me again and again and again; and this was not in our interest. (So many) organizations did what they wanted and killed [words indistinct]. And what else happened? Things went wrong and they [words indistinct] released the people under their control.

If we had done the same as other revolutions in the world; if we had closed our borders from the start and prevented all comings and goings; and if we had cast aside or had strangled all the opposition groups right after the victory of the revolution; and if we had decisively dissolved all existing groups, then we would not have had to face such problems. [Words indistinct] But we made mistakes and we therefore ask God to forgive us. Such mistakes must not be repeated from now on.

The government and the Majles must be decisive. If there are going to be some people in the Majlis who might beat the same drum and repeat the same words, they must not be listened to. The Majles must act decisively, and it must question the government decisively and reject the government decisively if the government does something wrong.

[Words indistinct] if a government is going to be elected, it must be one in which its cabinet members would understand what is happening. They must understand our situation and the period in which we are living and they must know how to introduce Islam in Iran. Many of the previous cabinet members did not pay any attention to these matters and none of our ministries [Khomeyni does not finish sentence]

Even now we receive reports that Iran's possessions are being wasted in our embassies. Billions (of rials) of our wealth in Iranian (houses) abroad are deteriorating and there is no one to investigate the matter. It is quite an accusation if I say that everywhere the situation is the same but it is not true everywhere. The Majles must appoint a delegation and these members of the delegation must go to those countries where we have embassies and purge our embassies by casting aside the corrupt staff and the ones belonging to SAVAK. All the embassies I encountered are corrupt. In any one of them I think, there is nothing else happening except eating, drinking, pleasure and prostitution. These places must be reformed. It has been nearly 2 years since we told them to respect Islamic (laws and dress), but all its sections [as heard] are corrupt.

(The same problem) exists in various ministries. Such problems cannot last for long. We cannot tolerate those people who have been educated in Europe and (rule) [words indistinct]. We want to (follow) Islam. They do not understand that Islam is not only a religion, but also a training school. [passage indistinct]

They repeat they must correct other [words indistinct] we correct other things first and then we talk. This is strange because we must reform the country first and then talk. (How is it possible) to ignore a person if he does something wrong? This is wrong to say something like that. (Orders must be carried out. Ministries must be reformed).

Now that the Majles has assumed full legislative powers, it can improve all these matters. The Majles must, with its full powers, appoint a 100 percent Islamic government. The Majles must have enough power to control (the work) of the government, governorates and the ministries. The government must in turn be responsible to the Majles and the Majles must blame them if they do something wrong and give a vote of no confidence to the government.

If our army had performed its duty properly, we would not have had problems in Baluchestan and Kordestan. They did not act properly. Of course, they have worked very hard and I do not intend to be ungrateful, but [words indistinct] this person must explain, he must be asked to explain the deaths of 14 people killed at this place and how were they killed. Why should it be like that? [Words indistinct] those in mountains, why are they not wiped out? Why don't they undertake mopping-up operations? It is all because our leaders are not revolutionary people. Neither are our ministries, none of us are revolutionary people. And we shall experience problems because of this; and we did experience problems.

How long are we supposed to mourn our dead? How long are we going to have martyrs? How long will we permit our (dear ones) to be killed and wasted? And still nobody appreciates these martyrs. Like a man who has lost a son, [words indistinct] having their dear ones killed and flagellating themselves (for the loss); and then they surrender. How long are we expected to tolerate such (miseries)? When are these matters going to improve?

One way to improve matters is to [passage indistinct]. None of them judge the way that Islam expects them to judge. We all hear that we are negligent in practicing religious jurisprudence. But we need those who understand Islam and they must be able to understand judgment [words indistinct] and what is meant by Islamic judgment. If we are negligent with Islamic judgment [words indistinct] and we shall experience hardship and face problems throughout our lives.

The army and other organizations (have tried hard), but we should not have acted as we did. So far we have made mistakes and we must make up for our mistakes. And it must be done forcefully. And we are not anybody's relations. We are servants of Islam and we want to implement the laws of Islam. If the orders of Islam are not respected in a ministry or somewhere else, then we shall close that ministry. A ministry which is harmful to Islam and the Islamic government is no use to us.

[Passage indistinct] There are some people whose thoughts are not revolutionary at all. I have heard some words from [word indistinct], such people who are not revolutionaries must not remain at the head of ministries and Mr Bani-Sadr must not recommend such characters to the Majles as ministers; and if he does, then the Majles should reject them.

[Words indistinct] except efficient Islamic people as ministers. A minister must not be negligent. He must be revolutionary and Islamic so that our country [words indistinct]. Otherwise, perhaps we are expected to stick to the principles of a republic. [passage indistinct] This has nothing to do with nationalism. How many times do we have to allow ourselves to be slapped on the face for the sake of nationalism? I do not want to say what happened to us at the time of nationalism [as heard] and how badly we were treated by this man [presumably the shah]. I do not want to talk about the time they machinegunned the students of Feyziyeh seminary in Qom during the Pahlavi regime. When I went with Mr Ha'eri to see these young people who had been shot in Feyziyeh, I did not dare note if I saw someone wounded [passage indistinct]. They better get lost; they must be (?purged).

I cannot tolerate to see anyone [words indistinct]. The Majles must be Islamic, [words indistinct]. Now that the Majles has been formalized, all these people should be (?managed) under the supervision of the Majles, seriously and decisively and without [word indistinct] whoever it is, they should summon him and [words indistinct].

All the revolution committees throughout the country should maintain their present authority; all the revolution guards corps and revolutionary [word indistinct] throughout the country should maintain their present authority. [passage indistinct] All revolutionary organizations should remain (?without changes) and they should be run in a revolutionary manner. [passage indistinct] This is a revolution, [words indistinct].

Meeting With Commander

JN192059 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text of speech delivered by Iran's Imam Khomeyni on 19 July 1980 on receiving Morteza Reza'i, the new Islamic revolution guards commander--place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. This revolution and resurgence were originally based on Islam. We absolutely reject any other principle. The regular forces, whether revolution guards, gendarmerie, army or others, should adhere to the ethics of Islam. The forces should be purged of those persons who do not adhere to the school of Islam; that is, those who have refused to accept Islam as their way of life. Those who have an Islamic vision and have embraced Islam, but their deeds are not Islamic in nature, should be guided and shown the right path. However, if hope is lost in rehabilitating them, they should be purged from these forces as well.

The road to unity is coordination. All should focus their attention and concentrate their thinking on this task. The gentlemen who represent me in these forces should concern themselves with bringing about this coordination so that if, God forbid, a problem arises, we will not have a state where one person goes one way and another goes another way, thus leading to defeat.

The most important aspect of the issue is the application of Islam in everything. Islam should be seen and felt everywhere. Those who believe that the manifestations of Islam should be put aside and that we should care only for dogma are against Islam. The manifestations of Islam should be preserved and upheld in the army camps and in all the revolution guards centers.

Individuals who are unsuitable and are in fact against our Islamic precepts should be relieved of their posts at the first sign. If they have committed treason, God forbid, they should be turned over to the courts.

Order and the preservation of discipline is important. Privates should realize that the commander of a platoon or a brigade or the revolution guards all work for Islam and should be obeyed. The present time is not like it was under the tyrant.

The guards, gendarmes and army should not act singly but collectively. All these forces should act in a committed and coordinated manner. This should be done through your efforts and the efforts of Mr Mahallati, who is there, and Mr Khamene'i and the other gentlemen who are in other places. You should consult one another.

As for your saying that they want me to interfere, I say that I cannot interfere in all affairs. However, some persons should interfere. For example, I now support you to be at the top of the revolution guards. This is the interference on my part. So if you carry out a certain action there, it would mean that I am the one who carried out this action. If they want to listen to what I say and abide by my orders, let them listen to what you say. If they agree on the appointment of the general commander of the forces, the one who was appointed by men, then this means that they have reached agreement with me. I cannot interfere directly in all affairs. Therefore, I must appoint certain persons in order to maintain order.

Regardless of everything, this is your country. We are all responsible for preserving our country, which is facing such problems in the present time and will face many other problems in the future.

Those who took part in the recent vicious coup attempt should be killed without any exception, according to the Koranic rules. No one must pardon or have clemency toward any of those who took part in the vicious attempt. According to the rules of Islam and the Koran, they are corrupt persons and sow corruption on earth. According to the Koran, such persons could be sentenced in four different ways, according to the rules of the Koran. The least of these rules is killing.

I pray to the Almighty that you all will follow this authentic path. May the Almighty grant you continuous good health. May God keep you all.

Further on Meeting

LD190434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the gendarmerie and the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today and they held talks at imam's residence. At the end of this meeting, the commander talked with a PARS correspondent about the details of his meeting with the imam and the coup d'etat plot. He said:

I was received by the imam in connection with the current affairs; I asked the imam to give me his new orders about the army so that I can pass these orders to other army personnel.

General Zahir-Nezhad added that the imam said: I want a strong Islamic Army, free from any influence. The army must preserve its independence, remain strong and behave in accordance with the grand teachings of Islam. There must be no place for traitors, deceivers and plotters in the army. Wipe out all contamination in the army and build an Islamic army. The nation has found a place in its heart and the army will remain in the people's heart.

Meeting With Council

LD202016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Following the start of the work of the Islamic Consultative assembly, and with the beginning of the formation of the new government, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has met with members of the Supreme Judicial Court, Musavi-Ardabili, the country's prosecutor general, 'Ali Qoddusi, the Islamic revolution prosecutor general, [name indistinct]-Amoli, the supervisor of the investigating committees of the judicial power, and Rabbani-Amlashi, the authority responsible for the (?special cases) court, and also another two members of the Supreme Judicial Council. He made a speech during the meeting.

Lorestan Speech

LD181913 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent from the Khorramabad center news unit, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, flew into Khorramabad this afternoon to investigate the problems of the people of Lorestan. We now draw your attention to the report on the president's speech at Lorestan University, as reported by our colleague from Khorramabad center news unit: [begin recording]

Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr attended an exceptional gathering of the people of our province, who had come to see their elected president, and he spoke to the people. The president spoke of economic, political and social problems in our country and declared that in order to implement the laws for [word indistinct] government, it is necessary to implement the administrative revolution, which we have not implemented, as soon as possible, and for the organizations that have been [word indistinct] the constitution to be strengthened. We should act in such a way that no power or organization tries to weaken another. If we are not able to stop chaos in [word indistinct] and other issues in our own country, we will not succeed in implementing the [word indistinct] laws. The atmosphere in our country should be one of construction; we should (?lovingly) strive only for the victory of Islam and our country.

The slogan for Iran today is that of brotherhood and (?sisterhood), of work, effort and construction. We should double our production in a short time; otherwise, we should double our production in a short time; otherwise we will not succeed. We should strive, with two-fold production, to place Iran on the road to progress. In this holy month of Ramezand, we should ask the great God to (?aid) us in the reconstruction of the country.

The president also addressed those groups who are involved in obstructionism, saying: Those who think they can weaken us by obstructing our [word indistinct] and can create status for themselves, are wrong. This republic will advance with [a few words indistinct]. I ask you, brothers and sisters, to testify as to how much opportunist groups and conspiratorial enemies have moaned, found faults and complained since my election as president, and how much I have resisted. We must cooperate and strive more towards the construction of our homeland. [end recording]

Guards Appointment

LD191128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Morteza Reza'i has been appointed as commander of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Guards Corps by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic. The text of the decree issued by Dr Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, addressed to the new commander is as follows:

Mr Morteza Reza'i, in accordance with this degree, you are hereby appointed. You are expected to carry out meticulously the instructions explicit in the imam's message on guards day and other instructions so that the monotheistic outlook may become the foundation for all courses of action and so that all disorder may be turned into order.

It is axiomatic that you shall render to me reports and information connected with daily work and you would do the same for the imam through his holiness's representative. I beseech the Almighty to grant you success in this issue.

[Signed] Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Inflation Discussion

LD201736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon, the session of the commission for the fight against profiteering was held in the presence of President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, in this session which lasted for about 2 and 1/2 hours, and in which the ministers of commerce, industries and mines, the governor of the Central Bank, the head of the country's meat organization and a number of other officials of organizations and [words indistinct] were present, the monetary factors of the price increases, the reason for the price increases and their solutions, the factors contributing to the increase in the [word indistinct] of private sector and the problem of [words indistinct] were discussed.

According to the same report, in a speech about the fight against profiteering and the increase in the inflation rate, the president referred to the point that if we were to convert the existing [word indistinct] into production, we would be able to lower inflation. He stressed that the only way to end this economic (?situation) is through production. Therefore, [word indistinct] the members of parliament should be allocated funds in order to inspect factories, customs and ports [words indistinct] the problems at first hand, so that when the time comes to (?approve the allowances), they could consider all of its aspects.

Also in this meeting the problems of customs and the goods that are left in customs uncleared were referred to, and it was (?arranged) that a mission should be assigned by the president with full authority to solve this problem.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING BAKHTIAR ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Bakhtiar Interview

GF191605 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Interview given by former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar at his home in Paris on 19 July 1980 to a Radio Iran correspondent; the announcer is in Radio Iran's studio and talks to Bakhtiar via telephone--live]

[Text] [Reporter] As (?planned), I am now at the residence of Mr Shapur Bakhtiar. Now that I am sitting here all the [word indistinct] is filled with rubble. [Passage indistinct] You will be able to speak with Mr Shapur Bakhtiar in a few more seconds.

[Bakhtiar] Hello.

[Announcer] Greetings, sir, I am speaking on behalf of Radio Iran. [Passage indistinct]

[Bakhtiar] At 0830 [words indistinct]. At any rate, [words indistinct] we realized that (?two) people were shooting with [words indistinct]. They fired approximately 14 shots. [word indistinct] at any rate, it was very clear that the [words indistinct]. Mr Khalkhali's remarks [words indistinct] were very predictable. But I regret that--and Radio Iran should reflect this fact--[passage indistinct]. History is a witness that I allowed the (?PLO) to establish an office in Iran.

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, you (?said) you were the (?first) prime minister to allow Palestine to establish an office and (?carry out activities). We have reports from Iran [words indistinct] that there was some collusion with the present Iranian Government in the (?attempt) Do you not think that these people--be they Palestinian, Syrian or any other nationality--are mercenary criminals and that they are separate from the Palestinian nation and the Arab nations?

[Bakhtiar] [Words indistinct] I said we would not sell oil to Israel and South Africa. I received congratulatory cables from (?his) government and some Arab countries. I now see that even though I did not deviate from my policy, these gentlemen hold Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese (?identities). I set aside the Lebanese. They are a deprived government and nation, and I have such deep feelings for them. Their (?army) is facing a situation very much worse than that in our country. But I want to ask how a Palestinian or a Syrian could have done such a thing when I took this action at a very sensitive moment of history? (?I am not complaining now.) I hope the Arab nations will generally understand who was on their side and how [words indistinct] plots some elements are trying to cause a deterioration in Iran's relations with Arab nations in a way that at present the Palestinians and Syrians have (?acquired the nature) of occupiers.

[Reporter] I thank you very much for your explanations. However, the important problem for the Iranian nation is the continuation of your struggle. Before this incident we all saw that you would continue. Will you now change the mode of struggle or will you continue as before? This is very important for our people, Mr Bakhtiar.

[Bakhtiar] In my opinion, a person who has followed an extremely clear policy and struggled against [word indistinct] and dictatorship and corruption for (?40) years cannot [word indistinct] change his ways. I shall continue in the same way and [word indistinct]. But I would like to express my hopes that all compatriots and our compatriots in Iran will continue their struggle until their last breath. We will never let Iran (?die) or allow a group of people and [words indistinct] to rule there (?on inhuman principles).

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, what you have just said is, of course, of great importance to all of us. However, 2 days ago you granted an interview to the French radio and said some things about the West and the West's relations with Khomeyni's government. If possible, please repeat these for the Iranian nation.

[Bakhtiar] I said the Western nations in general submit (?many) pages of reports to their governments when animals are not treated properly in this or that country. However, when it comes to bombing of Kordestan, to the stoning of Iranian women, to the contempt and ill-treatment received by all intellectuals, students and other intellectuals in Iran, (?it allows) a good-for-nothing person to (?write) that the National Front--from the beginning to date--was a center of espionage for the CIA and SAVAK. In other words, from Dr Mossaddeq to such an insignificant person as myself, one of his students.

[Reporter] Mr Bakhtiar, Radio Iran thanks you. We know your time is very precious, but we are rarely given the opportunity to talk with you. Please explain to the people some other points that have arisen, namely that today we heard that Khomeyni's Savama has [rest of interview indistinct].

Guards of Islam Statement

LD191814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1709 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the conqueror of oppressors: The second statement of the Guards Corps of Islam group.

Dear Muslim nation of Iran, as we stated in the previous statement, we now describe to you the details of the implementation of Bakhtiar's death sentence, in which alas we did not succeed.

A group of our warriors went to the home of the traitor Bakhtiar on the morning of Friday 18 July, at 0800 Paris time. After giving identity cards to the French police, who were assigned to guard Bakhtiar's residence, they went to the second floor, where Bakhtiar and his Iranian bodyguards were.

When they stepped from the elevator, our brothers opened machinegun fire on Bakhtiar's mercenary bodyguards and rushed to Bakhtiar's room. Unfortunately, the door to Bakhtiar's room had been chained and padlocked from the inside; our brothers opened the locks with gunfire, but the chain still remained behind the door. At this time Bakhtiar's secretary accompanied by his other bodyguards came out of the room opposite Bakhtiar's room, carrying machineguns. Our brothers did not give them a chance and opened fire on them with their machineguns. At this time, the neighbors came out and our brothers, in order to avoid slaughtering the people, rushed downstairs; but unfortunately the French police had surrounded the entire [word indistinct] of the mercenary Bakhtiar. Hence, after returning the fire and exhausting their ammunition, they were captured by the French police, with one wounded.

Muslim nation of Iran, you know that one of the main elements of the recent plots was the mercenary Bakhtiar. Therefore, we will not rest until we have executed this mercenary [words indistinct]. And you, the French Government, who support many fugitive criminals, such as Bakhtiar, and have arrested our Muslim revolutionary brothers, we warn you that unless you free our brothers and deport Bakhtiar from France, we will put your interests in the Middle East in jeopardy.

[Signed] The Guards of Islam group.

Embassy Statement

LD191807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1705 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Paris had issued a five-point statement on behalf of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, as follows: In the name of God: The attempt on the life of Shahpur Bakhtiar, collaborator with the deposed shah, made in Paris yesterday has claimed two innocent victims. The government of the Iranian Republic of Iran does not need to fight against the political ideology of a group who is responsible for the massacre of tens of thousands of martyrs, and does not resort to acts of terror, which it has condemned several times.

The group which under the name "the Guards of Islam" has claimed responsibility for the attempt is completely unknown to us and has no connection with Iran's Islamic Revolution Guards, whom the international press is attempting to portray as responsible for this event. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran severely protests against such press agitation, the aim of which is to fan conspiracies, especially from French soil, against the people of Iran.

Qotbzadeh Interview

LD210930 Tehran PARS in English 0743 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 July (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--A spokesman for the (?Ministry) of Foreign Affairs yesterday (?gave) PARS a copy of the Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh's (?interview) with the French television network.

The text said:

In an interview (?with the) French television network, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in reply to a question that [as received] whether the Iranian Government had been involved in the assassination attempt against Bakhtiar's life, said that the Iranian Government did (?not) have the slightest information about the incident. "On my way to Nicaragua when I arrived in Paris I was informed about the case and I stayed here to collect further information," Qotbzadeh said: "Unfortunately," he added, "U.S. agents have made France a base for themselves and engineer various plots against Iran. We have been informed that during the current week there will be vast propaganda in the world against the Islamic Republic of Iran and you notice that it has been started. We have information from among these treacherous elements of the former regime." Asked himself, [as received] Qotbzadeh said, "The Iranian nation has [words indistinct] independence and freedom and is ready to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, it will have not need to restore to (?such) attitude in order to confront (?the) position and thus neither approves it nor [word indistinct] it. I have made contacts with imam's bureau, the president himself and other [words indistinct] of them have any information about the Paris incident.

The reporter, showing Qotbzadeh a report carried [word indistinct] by the Iranian newspaper JOMHURIYE-E ESLAMI about the incident, told him that the newspaper had approved the assassination attempt and had said that millions of people had stressed satisfaction about the event.

In reply Qotbzadeh said that newspapers were free in Iran and could write whatever they wanted. It should be noted that during Bakhtiar's rule tens of thousands of people were killed [words indistinct] and, therefore, it was natural that people expressed hatred toward him and supported any action against him. Asked when the Iranian Government would release the hostage, Qotbzadeh said that the fate of the hostages (?would) be decided by Majles and hoped that a just and honourable solution would (?be found) for the problem. In reply to a question about the economic situation in Iran, the Iranian foreign minister said that Iran was facing two powers in the world and that it was natural that Iran was tolerating an immense pressure especially from the United States and its (?allies) who had imposed economic sanctions on Iran. "But we are decisive to preserve our independence before these two powers and do not let these superpowers to interfere in our internal affairs," Qotbzadeh stressed. For economic issues regulations had been ratified by the Revolution Council which would be enforced, he said. "Of course, it would be very difficult but we, undoubtedly, would be victorious," the foreign minister said. Asked if he admits Bakhtiar (?was an important) opposition for the present regime, Qotbzadeh said: "It is not the matter of Bakhtiar or agents of the former regime. [Words indistinct] problem of (?superpowers especially the U.S. imperialism) which is engineering plots against us. It is natural that the overall and international attack against the Islamic revolution of Iran continues. But our nation would fight all such plots such as the recent coup d'etat, (?and) would [words indistinct] victorious.

Criticism of Qotbzadeh

LD201835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1652 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Following the declaration of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the attack on the home of Bakhtiar, the third announcement by the Guards of Islam group has been issued as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Do not follow what you do not have any knowledge of, as the ear, the eyes and the heart will reflect this. [verse from the Koran] His Excellency, Qotbzadeh, your sourceless remarks, as always, contain a series of ambiguities, for which you are responsible to God and the people of God.

1. Why have you considered this action as indecent, using the same satanic expressions: there has been an attempt on the life of the shah, instead of praising the revolutionary action of our combatants? And why do you attack us in your formal announcement?
2. On what grounds and what excuses against God and our Islamic people have you presented an Islamic group as dependent on Bakhtiar and the fugative shah?
3. Are you not informed that Bakhtiar is an agent who has sold himself to America and Israel and who the other day, with the help of Oveysi and his internal agents, intended to bombard the residence of the imam of the people, the Feyziyeh seminary in Qom and other sensitive places and to massacre at least 15,000 people, like on 5 June 1963? Are in your opinion these people, about whom the imam of the people said: The Koran verdict on them is execution, a group with political beliefs? And must we not confront them severely? Do you consider the enforcement of the Shari'at law as a means of intimidation?
4. Mr Qotbzadeh, it is a cause for regret that you as the foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, even in the last days of your office, instead of acting ideologically and according to the revolution, think of nothing but making that sort of gesture.

We hope that at least you have not made any comments on behalf of the Government of Iran.

God praises us and this is the best assistance. [verse from the Koran]

[Signed] The Guards of Islam group.

Commentary on Western Press

ID201852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now a commentary on the incident of the attack on the home of Shahpur Bakhtiar in Paris, and again on the crafty role of the mass media of the West, which have made much ado about it, as if there had been an attempt on the life of an important character. Their hue and cry is amazingly loud indeed. And it is interesting to know that the sharp edge of the attacks of the Western press is aimed at the Iranian regime. And they keep on mentioning the issue of the stay of the imam in Paris, that for instance it was not expected that you pay off our hospitality with an attack on Bakhtiar. Shame on them!

With all [word indistinct] and shameful alliance they have with each other in secret. They have arrayed their troops for hammering our against the revolution of Iran, as if they were preparing for their archenemies.

The Western press, with a budget funded by America and Israel, have presented a useless, miserable and puppet fellow like Shahpur Bakhtiar, who has never had competence for adopting any measures and will not have, to us as a person whom they think can get something done. Or they think that if this incompetent element had died due to this attack, the state of the world would definitely have been in a mess, or democracy would have been eradicated from France.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Hamadan Transfer

BK190748 Hong Hong in English 0452 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 19 (AFP)--American hostages held in Hamadan, 350 kms (220 miles) west of here, were transferred to another city Thursday, according to a communique from their militant Islamic captors, which was printed today in the daily newspaper BAMDAD.

The transfer, to an undisclosed city, was intended to "foil the plot by the spies sent to this city," the communique said, making reference to a "plot by American agents."

Bani-Sadr on U.S.

JN191804 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN, president Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr has said that he does not believe the decision of the Iranian Majles on the hostages might be linked to the (?U.S.) presidential elections. However, it is possible for the Majles to solve this problem quickly.

Asked whether Iran will establish relations with the United States after the issue of the hostages is solved, Dr Bani-Sadr said: Nothing is impossible in the world. However, if the United States continued its aggressive acts, then I will say no and a thousand no's.

Denial of Hostage Statement

LD200949 Tehran PARS in English 0833 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, Jul 20 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Presidential press advisor Musavi Garmarudi denied yesterday a statement printed in a recent issue of the Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN in which the president had been quoted as having said that the Iranian parliament might soon take up the case of the American hostages in Iran and that Iran might even normalize her relations with the United States once the problem is solved.

Musavi Garmarudi said that the president in an interview with a PARS correspondent had said, "...but it is possible that the Majles very soon takes up the case..." He added that in response to the question of whether Iran might re-establish relations with the United States, once the hostage problem is solved, the president only said, "...nothing is entirely improbable, but if the United States should decide to continue its aggressive policies, the [words indistinct].

TRIAL OF PLOTTERS OF ABORTIVE COUP BEGINS

LD191805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1703 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent's report, the first session of the trial of the plotters of the recent coup against the Islamic Republic of Iran was held this afternoon at Evin prison. The Islamic revolution court of the army is responsible for the trial of the plotters and its religious judge is Hojjat ol-Eslam (Gulshahri). Ayatollah Ghoddosi and [words indistinct] on behalf of the Supreme Council of Justice will supervise the trials of the plotters against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent's report, the trials of the plotters is not open, and the media's representatives cannot attend the court's session. The trial will be covered by film by the Vision [television] of the Islamic Republic of Iran and will be broadcast later.

Court Verdicts

LD200408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The trial of the conspirators of the recent abortive coup d'etat began at the special Islamic court yesterday and five of the people involved in the coup d'etat plan were condemned to death. Those executed were:

1. Retired Brig Gen Ayatollah (?Moharreri), son of Ahmed [first name as heard];
2. Mohammad Malek, son of Reza, an officer of the first Shekari base, 11th Battalion;
3. Bizhan Iran-Nezhad Sabet, son of Hasan, a technical officer in the air force;
4. Air force officer Yosuf Pur-Reza'i, son of Taqi;
5. Fahrdad Jahangiri, son of (?Khalil), a pilot of the first Shekari base, 11th search battalion.

The above-named people were condemned to death by execution on charges of participating in a coup d'etat plot against the system of the Islamic Republic in Iran, planning to establish an American social-democratic system and returning the traitorous fugitive Bakhtiar after their victory, preparing 35 to 50 aircraft for the operation and planning to bomb the imam's residence, other sensitive places and highly populated places of various cities, and preparing printed materials to be distributed over various cities if the coup plan had succeeded. The sentences were carried out at 0100 this morning in the courtyard of Evin prison and the above-named people were executed by an execution squad.

COMMANDER DISCUSSES FAILED COUP, WARNS OF PLOTS

KEYHAN 13 July Interview

LD181345 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 14 Jul 80 p 3

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive 13 July interview with Ground Forces Commander General Zahir-Nezhad: "Last Communication Coup d'Etat Plotters Had With Their Contacts Was in Laleh Park"--place of interview not given]

[Text] In an exclusive interview by KEYHAN this morning Ground Forces Commander of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran Brigadier General Zahir-Nezhad revealed fresh information concerning the unsuccessful coup d'etat plot against the Islamic revolution.

General Zahir-Nezhad first referred to the methods by which the plot was to have been carried out:

"Information was first communicated to the president of the republic a month ago, and about 15 days ago about 15 members of this group were identified. Last Wednesday I visited the president and he said that the group intended to begin their operation in Hamadan that night, and that at that very moment they were in communication with their contacts in Laleh Park.

Those carrying out the coup d'etat plot were in two groups. Under these circumstances, the guards corps were charged with the task of arresting them. All the roads which might be used were immediately placed under strict control and surveillance, and I personally contacted the Hamadan gendarmerie unit at 2300 hours and requested that all gendarmerie facilities should be made available to the guards corps and that, for greater cooperation, a group of gendarmerie personnel should be placed at the disposal of the guards corps. In the end, a confrontation took place with the first group of coup d'etat plotters near the intersection by the Nowzheh base, as a result of which five of them were killed and two wounded and many groups were arrested both inside and outside the base.

About 200 persons from various ranks, from colonel to sergeant, were arrested. These are the American peshmerga; America is pursuing two aims. One: If it had been successful in the first stage in getting several aircraft off the ground and attacking several targets, after the ensuing destruction it would have had to make a forced landing in Iraq or a similar country. By means of subsequent propaganda, it would have sown suspicion in the minds of the people towards the army, and this more dangerous move would have resulted in doubt, hesitation and reservations arising in respect of this organization [the army] and would have separated the people from the army. This would have utterly discredited this organization, dozens of whose sons sacrifice their lives daily for the nation by facing fire from the enemy's weapons.

General Zahir-Nezhad stressed:

"While our revolution is still in progress, and for so long as we retain our solidarity, no coup will succeed, since the victorious weapon of Iran is the cry "Allah akbar". And so long as this weapon is not taken away from the nation--that is, if the soul of the nation is not divorced from the revolutionary leadership and not dissipated--no conspiracy, military or otherwise, will succeed. We must clearly expect more plots and we must all be ready to neutralize them. I thus warn that anyone who has in ignorance turned the sharp edge of his attack against the army is sadly in error.

The army is not confined to 100 or 200 persons. We should consider these 100 or 200 corrupt persons in our society and in the entire existing army organization as having fallen under the influence [of the enemy] and we should be ready to confront them.

The subversion and espionage organizations of the imperialist governments are using these ploys to bring nations to their knees. If someone who is inexperienced in the affairs of the military considers himself to be so experienced as to unwisely attack the army organization, weaken the chain of command and, by discrediting the commanders, place the army under his own supervision, we will have both failed to render any service to the army and committed a great treason.

18 July Remarks

LD190556 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] General Zahir-Nezhad, the commander of the gendarmerie and the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni last night.

Asked about details of the coup d'etat plot, General Zahir-Nezhad said: This problem has been magnified a great deal. I have said in other speeches that (?this) coup d'etat was not the basic plan [as heard], perhaps it was a preliminary plan for a greater plot.

The commander of the ground forces added: America can employ larger forces for a military attack against us, but there is the problem of controlling the people of Iran. Let us imagine that American soldiers have invaded Iran. America cannot send more than 100,000 soldiers to Iran. If we have 20,000,000 committed Muslim men and women and if we divide this figure by 100,000, the result is that each American soldier would have to face 200 Iranian men and women. Well, if they try to control the Iranian people, one person cannot do much facing 200 people committed to "Allah akbar" ["God is the greatest"] whose slogan is "There is no god but Allah" and are ready to be martyred.

It is not the fear of the army which prevents America from coming to Iran. America is frightened by these people who are committed to "Allah akbar" and is frightened by the slogan "There is not God but Allah" and the power of Islam. America knows that 70,000 people were martyred during the Islamic revolution in Iran and the toppling of the former regime. And if the regime had not been overthrown on 11 February 1979, it is likely that the number of people killed would have reached 170,000 or 1 million people. We all witnessed what happened at Babor lane, Tehran University and Martyrs Square. When a Muslim shouts "There is no God but Allah", he is no longer thinking of life.

America is trying to (?smash these minds), all these conspiracies, all the [word indistinct], all the treachery, all these deceived people and all the capital investment are only intended to divert the people's minds and destroy the power of "God is the greatest" and "There is no God but Allah". They are not frightened of our army, but are afraid of our committed people.

In reply to a question as to what is the strength of the Iranian Army against the aggression of the Iraqi mercenary government, General Zahir-Nezhad Said: As you know, the criminal and traitorous Saddam has employed all his forces as peshmergas [dying before another] for the American forces and is attacking our borders day and night. Of course, he is not brave enough to enter Iran with his soldiers because our brother soldiers have answered their attacks while being ready to sacrifice their own lives. We return their fire with fire, their mortars with mortars and their overflights with overflights. (?We are aware) that the Government of Iraq cannot escape (?the revenge) of the Muslim people of Iraq because it has no support among the muslim people of Iraq, does not serve its people and is serving America, Israel and England.

Finally, the commander of the ground forces said: Iran must not destroy the power of "God is the greatest" and "There is no God but Allah", because this was the secret of our victory over such a great power as America. If we preserve the same power and increase the number of the personnel in the army tenfold will do no good.

MAJLES DISCUSSES ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD201927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The permanent speaker of the Islamic consultative assembly has been elected for 1 year.

Today's open session of the Majles, which started at 0935 with readings from the Koran and which was chaired by Mr Yadollah Sahabi as senior member, the great struggler Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani was elected as speaker of Majles for 1 year with 146 votes out of 196.

According to our correspondent, at the beginning of today's open session of the Majles, Mr Yadollah Sahib, the session chairman, introduced the members of the council of guardians to the Majles and announced the formalization of the Majles and the beginning of the first legislative period.

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Jannati, one of the jurisconsults of the council guarding the constitution, in a speech referring to the heavy onus on the council members, said: so far as our power and facilities permit, we should try for the Islamic regime to be established in the true sense of the the word, since it is the will of God. The Muslim nation began its movement with the (?slogan) "God is great". Those wishes should come true, so that both God and his faithful and Muslim subjects are satisfied.

Then Mr Gudarz Ertekhar Jahrumi, one of the legal experts of the council of guardians said: Today, the Islamic nation--and especially the Iranian nation--has set its hopes on the Majles and expects the Majles to implement Islamic decrees to the full and to supervise all the country's affairs. All of us are dutybound to consider our country and ask for nothing but God's satisfaction. We hope that we will be able to perform this duty in an excellent manner.

After the speeches by the two members of the council of guardians, Mr Yadollah Sahabi pointed out the mode of election of the executive committee [hey'at-e ra'iseh], in connection with the Majles internal regulations, which have not been approved yet, and also the principles of the constitution. He declared: In this connection, a project [words indistinct]. According to this project, the present regulations --which are under review by the relevant committee--will be observed experimentally for 3 months, by the permanent executive committee. During this time the representatives should become more familiar with the problems of these regulations and may submit their constructive proposals. Then the Majles will make the final decision.

In opposition to the [word indistinct] of this project, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the deputy from Tehran, said: The law approved by the Revolution Council conforms perfectly with the principles of the constitution, and the election of the executive committee is permissible according to the Revolution Council's approval. Therefore, I propose that you do not accept the [word indistinct] of the project, and--with respect to the law the Revolution Council has approved--begin electing the executive committee.

After the speeches in favor and against the [word indistinct] of the proposed plan, voting took place and the plan was approved with an (?absolute) majority.

At 1115 the session was adjourned. It was reconvened at around 1225, after a break lasting for about 1 hour. Mr Sahabi said: According to the views of the council of guardians, based on Article 66 of the Constitution, the approval of the regulations should precede the election of the permanent executive committee. Therefore, the proposed plan will be voted on.

According to our correspondent, the said plan was approved with 189 votes in favor, 10 against and 7 abstentions out of 206 members present.

Today's open session ended at 1320 hours. The continuation of the (?election) of the permanent executive committee was deferred until tomorrow's open session, which will be held at 0900.

GUARDS CORPS COMMANDER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD192050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1958 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Mr Morteza Reza'i, the newly appointed commander of the revolution Guards Corps, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh Fazlollah Mahalati, the imam's representative in the corps, arrived at the central headquarters of the guards corps at 1400 and attended a meeting of corps officials. During the meeting the imam's directives concerning the guards corps were discussed and all corps officials declared their readiness to obey the imam's orders and their readiness to cooperate and coordinate with the corps commander.

Mr Mahalati, the imam's representative in the corps, told PARS that not only the officials but also the guards announced their readiness to implement the imam's directives as soon as they heard them. All units have been given the necessary directives and will implement these directives without delay:

1. Officers must coordinate with other armed forces in their military operations and must not act individually.
2. Purge from the corps those who are corrupt from the view of faith, ideas and morals.
3. Halt those guards who, without orders from the prosecutor general or revolution counts, seize people's land or property or arrest people without a lawful warrant. These guards themselves must be handed over to the revolution courts.
4. Observe complete discipline in the corps and full obedience to the commander in chief of the armed forces and the corps commander in implementing these regulations. A justice council will be established within the corps and violators will be handed over to the justice council.

HAMADAN AIR BASE COMMANDER GOES ON TRIAL

LD191204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch, the first session of the trial of retired Brig Gen Nasrollah Sho'a'i, former commanding officer of Hamadan's 6th fighter base, began at Kabutarahan great mosque yesterday afternoon. The trial was attended by hundreds of inhabitants from that district in addition to personnel of the 6th fighter base and began with a recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Nasrollah Sho'a'i is accused of having closely collaborated with the malevolent Pahlavi regime and of receiving medals and support from the illegal government of the traitor Shahpur Bakhtiar, ordering the opening of fire on demonstrators, spreading corruption and prostitution, ignoring Islamic culture, crushing revolutionaries and struggles at the Hamadan 6th fighter base, preventing the dissemination of newspapers on the base, (?protecting) members of SAVAK on the base, insulting the imam and the revolutionaries' principles, closing down the only mosque on the base, arming several Phantom aircraft for the purpose of crushing the freedom-loving Muslim people and closing the runway at the base in order to prevent the arrival in Iran of the imam of the Islamic nation.

UNREST, VIOLENCE CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Baneh Protest

LD181844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Baneh, today around 3,000 farmers and workers of Baneh held a meeting in the city's stadium and demanded the release of the personnel of the Baneh reconstruction jihad who have been arrested by Komoleh. Later demonstrators chanting "God is great" marched through the city's streets in support of the reconstruction jihad, and called on the civil servants categorically to cooperate to secure the release of the reconstruction jihad's personnel.

According to the same report, tomorrow morning farmers and workers and other groups of Baneh inhabitants will march toward Garma, Barian and [word indistinct] villages to demand the release of the reconstruction jihad's personnel.

Urumiyeh Clash

LD191018 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a central news bureau report, during the clashes which took place yesterday afternoon and evening in the hamlet of Band-e Urumiyeh between Urumiyeh's guards corps on one side and members of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] and counterrevolutionaries on the other 14 guards were martyred and 6 wounded.

The public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Urumiyeh said: Yesterday, a large number of suspect armed elements could be seen among them. The guards corps, in order to clarify the situation and investigate the area, dispatched a number of guards. The armed elements, members of the KDP and their antipopular and counterrevolutionary allies opened fire on the guards, and large forces of armed mercenaries who were deployed in the surrounding mountains and hills encircled the area and prevented the people from returning to Urumiyeh. In order to help the brother guards, the guards corps dispatch a relief force, and as a result of renewed clashes which lasted until 0200 this morning, 14 guards were martyred and 6 wounded. The report indicates that the assailants, after suffering an unknown number of losses, vanished and are now in hiding. The guards corps has not yet announced the names of the martyrs and wounded. This report has also been confirmed by the public relations office of Tehran Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Sistan va Baluchestan Executions

LD191732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to the central news unit, the Islamic revolution public prosecutor of Sistan va Baluchestan has issued a statement in connection with the martyrdom of 11 [revolution] guards on the Vashk-Chahbahar road.

The statement adds that after the arrest of these four persons by personnel of Basht gendarmerie and the discovery of their connection with the martyrdom of the 11 guards, the special Islamic Revolution Court of Sistan va Baluchestan, after reviewing the dossiers of this group on Friday 18 July, and hearing their defense, found the said four persons guilty of corruption on earth and fighting against God and the prophet of God and sentenced them to death. The sentence was carried out at 2100 last night.

Guards Commander Arrest

GF191754 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by PARS NEWS AGENCY, following the news of the resignation of Naser Hokmabadi-Vaseq, commander of the Yasuj Islamic Revolution Guards, the personnel and investigations officer of this unit has announced in a letter:

Naser Hokmabadi-Vaseq has been dismissed. He was arrested 1 week ago and charged with incompetence and wrongdoings by the high legislative body of the revolution guards' central headquarters.

Further on Urumiyeh Deaths

LD192105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2015 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, during clashes yesterday afternoon and last night between the Urumiyeh Guards Corps and members of the [Kurdish] Democratic Party and counterrevolutionaries in Band-e Urumiyeh village, 14 revolution guards were martyred and six were wounded.

The Urumiyeh Guards Corps public relations spokesman, commenting on the incident, stated that at 1930 last night while a large number of Urumiyeh inhabitants were going to Band village, a number of armed and suspicious elements were seen among them [as heard]. The revolution guards dispatched a number of guards to Band village to investigate and review the region. Armed elements, who were members of the Democratic Party, and their antipeople and counterrevolutionary collaborators opened fire on the guards. A large number of mercenaries who had taken up positions in the nearby mountains and hills surrounded the area and prevented the people from returning to Urumiyeh.

Shiraz Night Flights

GF201539 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The 7th fighter base in Shiraz has issued the following announcement: Beginning at 1930 today, two F-14 fighter aircraft and one helicopter will be flying night missions in the area.

Shiraz Purge Committee

GF201550 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Shiraz university purge committee has given those persons who have been purged or disciplined by this establishment a 1-week moratorium to defend themselves before this committee. The period will begin tomorrow. At the end of the week no more objections will be accepted, and the files will be dealt with in absentia.

New Lorestan Governor General

LD202000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad Mahluji has been appointed governor general of Lorestan Province by Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani, the supervisor of the Interior Ministry.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS CONCERNING IRAQ

Qasr-e Shirin Fighting

JN201841 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Ba'thist government forces in Iraq are still carrying out their attacks against our western border. According to a PARS report, the forces of the tyrannical Iraqi regime opened artillery fire on the areas surrounding Qasr-e Shirin at 0930 this morning, but soon came under the fire of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The report says that our forces launched a similar attack on two of the Ba'thist border posts.

In another development, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Kermanshah said that at 1600 yesterday, armed elements and agents of the Iraqi Ba'th Party attacked the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of (Malen Dar). They were strongly repulsed by our forces, the revolution guards and the peshmerga Kurds.

This attack, which lasted until 0500 this morning, resulted in the killing of five of the counterrevolutionaries and the wounding of an unidentified number of them.

Iraqi Group Statement

JN201913 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] The Islamic action organization in Iraq has issued a statement saying:

In the name of God, the smasher of the tyrants: Think not of those who are slain in God's way as dead; nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their lord.
[Koranic verse]

Working upon the pledge made by the mujahidin of the Islamic Action Organization in Iraq to continue the struggle against the dirty ruling Takriti clique dominating our Muslim people in Iraq and against the agent regime, which is making itself a spearhead for the imperialist forces in the area and which is deploying all its resources to strike at the Islamic revolution in Iran and the world; and working upon the pledge to continue the march along the road of our innocent martyrs, martyr hero Abu Ziyad attacked a Ba'th Party leader during the latter's visit to the photoexhibition of criminal agent Saddam in the liberation square opposite the Granada theater. Martyr Abu Ziyad managed to wipe out the Ba'thist criminal, but Abu Ziyad was instantly martyred.

However, the main target of the operation was criminal Tario Hanna 'Aziz, who did not attend the exhibition.

The operation was carried out on the night of 14 July, but the Ba'thist authorities have shrouded the incident in secrecy. They failed to hold the funeral of the criminal out of fear that an attack similar to that carried out by martyr Abu Kahlid in the [Al-Waziriyah] operation, might take place on the processing.

The authorities panicked and were afraid that attacks might take place against all communications centers on the occasion of the 14 and 17 July anniversaries, which mark the assumption of the part to power in 1968. Accordingly, all celebrations and processions were canceled.

While claiming its responsibility for the killing of this Ba'thist criminal, the organization pledges to our Muslim people in Iraq that it will continue the march until this haughty regime is stamped out and an Islamic regime is set up. There is not help except from God.

[Signed] The Islamic Action Organization in Iraq.

18 July 1980

Deportees From Iraq

JN201916 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] During the past 24 hours, another group of the brother and sister believers who have been deported by the Ba'thist government in Iraq entered the country. This group consists of seven people, who entered the country via Sumar.

The total number of deportees who have now entered Iran amounts to 47,593 persons.

KUNA: KHO'INI CONFESSES PLANNING TAKEOVER OF EMBASSY

LD181250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 18, (KUNA)--The Pakistani Embassy here today denied press reports that its diplomatic mission in Tehran was being used for espionage activities by the CIA.

Meanwhile, the leader of Iran's Muslim students holding the American Embassy and U.S. hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, said he believed the equipment and documents similar to those found in U.S. Embassy here were also available in other embassies in Iran.

Kho'ini did not specifically mention the name of any embassy but, he added, he had certain information in this respect which, he said, would be revealed very shortly.

The Pakistani Embassy was accused of espionage activities by an unidentified group of Pakistani freedom fighters whose written statement was published in front pages by the Iranian newspapers. In their statement the self-proclaimed Pakistani freedom fighters accused their country's embassy of taking over the espionage job after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was occupied by Iranian Muslim students.

This accusation appeared in Wednesday's papers and today Hojjat ol-Eslam Kho'ini came out with a statement saying that some of the equipment and documents were possibly removed from such embassies after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy while other embassies had no doubt created a situation whereby they could destroy such evidence quickly "in the event they were being invaded".

Kho'ini also confessed it was he who planned the takeover of the American Embassy and added that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni was informed afterwards about the takeover and the holding of the American hostages.

Later Kho'ini was asked to keep the students under control and prevent them from meddling into national affairs. The students maintained silence after they were bitterly criticised by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh who accused them of fabricating documents against prominent personalities of Iran.

The Pakistan Embassy here today appeared to be highly concerned after it was accused of espionage activities and a spokesman said the embassy had tightened security measures. The embassy was also trying to trace the members of an unidentified group of Pakistani freedom fighters in Tehran, the spokesman added.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani press attache, Younus Sethi, while describing the allegations against Pakistan as a "pack of lies", said it was unfortunate that Iranian newspapers "don't care to differentiate between right and wrong or to bear in mind which country is their friend."

MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ANDISHEH AFFAIR

ID201008 Tehran PARS in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 20 PARS NEWS AGENCY--The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement yesterday concerning the discovery of some espionage documents in Andisheh school and their delivery to the Foreign Ministry, as [words indistinct]. The statement said: No documents have been handed over to the ministry in this connection and as it was announced [words indistinct], the officials of Andisheh school accompanied by Archbishop Capucci called on the ministry and explained that their work had no connection with espionage and they denied all the made [as received] in this respect.

Regarding the statements of Archbishop Capucci and officials of the school, the Ministry of the Interior has been asked to announce its views after investigating the related documents and accusations.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN181843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] A report from a group of Afghan revolutionaries says that the invading Soviet forces launched a large-scale attack [words indistinct] in eastern Afghanistan on 7 July this year. The report adds that Soviet fighter planes strafed the villages in the outskirts of Kabul, while several columns of tanks and other units attacked four of the Afghan revolutionaries' positions in (?Paktia) province. Although sufficient information about this fighting is not yet available, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries said they killed a number of Soviet soldiers and damaged eight tanks.

The report also says that 12 Soviet tanks were destroyed when several mines went off on the (Hazamy-Orwun) road on 1st July. Fourteen Afghan revolutionaries were martyred.

In another development, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries' sources in Peshawar said that fighting is still continuing between the Muslim revolutionaries and a column consisting of 300 armored vehicles in (?Parvan) province.

Western Sources in Islamabad said that recently activities were observed in Kabul airport and that the huge Soviet transport planes are carrying new military equipment to the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Further Report

2210856 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Afghan Muslim fighters sources have stated that [words indistinct] with Pakistan as their residence. Afghan senior officials and 360 Soviet soldiers were killed during recent clashes with the revolutionaries.

A spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has said that the Afghan mujahidin killed 350 Soviet soldiers, shot down 3 helicopters and destroyed 4 tanks in the province of (Shabatyar) last week.

RADIO IRAN IMPLICATES QADHDHAFI IN ATTEMPT ON BAKHTIAR

GF191744 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Telephone report by Radio Iran's correspondent in Paris on 19 July 1980: correspondent is questioned by Radio Iran's announcer, who is in the studio--live]

[Text] [Question] Hello, Paris. Please give us any fresh information you have on the assassination attempt against Mr Bakhtiar.

[Answer] We have information that I do not think the French police and authorities have. We have received reports from informed Iranian sources that when [the assassins] arrived in southern France, they contacted Khomeyni-inclined or Khomeyni-worshipping Iranian sources there. They received a large amount of material assistance and information from them. After formulating their general plan there, they came to Paris and were here for some time. They apparently received some help from leftist European elements and French [words indistinct].

What is interesting is that they knew that Mr Bakhtiar had been attending many interviews recently, especially after the notorious coup attempt claimed and (?revealed) by Tehran. Many reporters have gathered in front of Mr Bakhtiar's residence and office, and the telephone does not stop ringing for one moment. Therefore, they concluded that the best way was to pose as reporters. One of them, as you all know of course, had a reporter's card from L'HUMANITE of Paris, the official organ of the French Communist Party. I spoke to one of the newspaper's officials. They said they had not issued a card to anyone.

Another interesting point is that information we have received from very informed sources states that it was Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who, some time ago, proposed to Bani-Sadr that his methods for annihilating opponents of [words indistinct] be used. Of course, you know that Qadhdhafi established the first college in the world for training terrorists. The Islamic Republic has sent 50 or 60 people to take a special course on manslaughter [word indistinct]. [Words indistinct] (?Before coming here) they went through a [word indistinct] course in (?Libya) and they had a large number of documents that prove this point up to an extent.

Another report that we have received from (?Tehran) is that contrary to the obvious, orders to kill Mr Bakhtiar were not issued by Khalkhali, Beheshti or others but by President Bani-Sadr himself.

[Question] I would like to ask about what Mr Gotbzadeh, who is in Paris, has said about this?

[Answer] Mr Gorbzadeh has not said anything. There is no information at hand.

He was to have had a short stopover here on his way to Nicaragua. However, it seems that the French authorities have asked him to prolong his stay in order to answer some questions. As I have heard he is very irritated about the treatment he has received from the French authorities. [Words indistinct] the French are extremely enraged about this matter because a French [word indistinct] was killed and because the police syndicate (?believes) that Mr Bakhtiar was not being guarded as well as he should have been. [passage indistinct]

[Question] Have you had a meeting with Mr Bakhtiar yet?

[Answer] Personally, no. But (?I) have been in constant contact.

[Question] What are his views on this?

[Answer] He was on French television about an hour ago. [sentence indistinct] He accepts the fact that irrespective of their nationality--Palestinian or otherwise--they were financed with Khomeyni's money and were acting on the orders of the Islamic Republic.

FREE VOICE OF IRAN SAYS NATIONAL FRONT OFFICE LOOTED

GF191855 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 19 July 80

[Text] Following an attack by an unidentified group one night last week, the headquarters of the National Front in Tehran was completely looted yesterday by individuals participating in Friday prayers at Tehran University. Therefore, the third political party was [passage indistinct] during the past month. [words indistinct] have written on the walls: Nationalism is anti-Islamic. Our reporter says the attack on the National Front headquarters was foreseeable since the party's offices in Esfahan were looted last week.

Members of the central committee of the Islamic revolution in Tehran announced today that they are now studying the files from the National Front offices. They also allege [words indistinct]. They also discovered some weapons in their headquarters.

We must remind you that [words indistinct] coup plot last week the regime of mullahs had accused members of National Front of participating.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Labor Law; As-Sadat

TA182030 [Editorial Report] The (clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary entitled: "A Positive Step," says that in an announcement the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs pointed out that from now on the guilds' workers will be covered by the labor law. This is the first time that hundreds of thousands of workers have been covered by such a law. Without doubt the sincere and consistent implementation of this law will have a positive effect on the workers, who are facing hard economic conditions. However, there are millions of other workers in our country's various industries and occupations who must also be covered by the labor law and social insurance, but the dependent capitalists and employers are preventing the implementation of the labor law through various trickeries and deceptions, as in the former regime. Without doubt the step that the Ministry of Labor has taken in covering the guilds' workers by the labor law is a positive step that has the support of all the workers and the true forces of the revolution. At the same time the just expectation of the other workers is that this principle will be applied to them also.

The second commentary entitled "The Treacheries of As-Sadat," says As-Sadat has been transformed into the principal associate of the United States in the Middle East to implement the expansionist plans of Washington in the oil-rich region of the Persian Gulf. Now Egypt can be called the Pentagon's main military base for the struggle against our homeland and the revolutionary gains of our nation. The treachery of As-Sadat produces the results desired by the United States. The U.S. makes the most of As-Sadat's treachery by transforming Egypt into the bridgehead of the Pentagon and U.S. imperialism.

All of Washington's plots are aimed at Iran and other oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf region. By establishing military bases in Egypt the United States has begun the task of intensifying military pressure on our country and establishing its control over the export of Persian Gulf oil to the West. Under the pressure of Carter, As-Sadat assists the Pentagon in maintaining U.S. military presence in Egypt. Right now two groups of U.S. military experts are stationed in Egypt's military base near Cairo. As-Sadat's decision--made under Washington's pressure--to widen the Suez Canal has strongly aroused the concern of the world's public opinion. The aim of this decision is to allow the Pentagon to transfer the U.S. naval armada from the Mediterranean Sea, through the Suez Canal, to the Persian Gulf in order to intensify military pressure on our Islamic republic, other oil-exporting countries and the struggling nations of this region.

To comply with the will of his American masters, As-Sadat not only disregards the demand of the Iranian nation to extradite the former shah, but he assists this corruptor on earth in forming counterrevolutionary bands in Egypt and dispatching them to carry out subversive acts against our homeland. Moreover, on the order of As-Sadat Persian radio programs are transmitted every day from Alexandria and Suez calling on the people to overthrow our Islamic republic order.

This treachery of As-Sadat has created a serious danger to the peace and security of the Persian Gulf and is aimed at liquidating the revolutionary gains of our homeland. Consequently, it deals a blow to the national interests of the Egyptian people themselves. The alert Egyptian people condemn the anti-Arabian and anti-Iranian policy of As-Sadat. The path that the traitor As-Sadat has taken is the path of the deposed shah, and their tragic fate will be the same.

Coup Attempt; Afghanistan

GF191920 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1745 GMT on 19 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled: "Let Us Be Sincere and Persistent in Implementing Cleansing," says recent incidents and especially the dangerous abortive coup attempt last week have once again proven the correctness of the views of the national and democratic forces and pursuers of the imam's policy that enemies of the auspicious Iranian revolution such as As-Sadat and Ziaul Haq are waiting for an opportunity to strike. The U.S. imperialists' fifth column in our country, vestiges of the former regime and extremists have joined hands and are, on order of their American and Chinese masters, ready to harm our country's revolutionary gains. U.S. imperialism and counter-revolutionaries who have been harmed by the revolution cannot bring themselves to surrender to the Iranian people's determination. Therefore, they do not stop plotting against our country and people.

Experience shows that after the victory of the revolution many associates of the former regime, who have apparently altered their garb, have unfortunately infiltrated many organizations. Fortunately, Imam Khomeyni, with his farsightedness, referred to this point and stressed the importance of purging all organizations.

If we look back we can see how the true revolutionary and democratic forces stressed in the very first days of the revolution that in order to ~~safeguard~~ the revolution a popular army should be formed. They rightly stressed that the new army should not and could be reconstructed on the basis of the former imperial army. Unfortunately, there were not many ears to hear this advice.

It seems as though they were unaware of the fact that merely altering the name of the imperial army could not change the structure and create a popular and revolutionary army. Of course, we have taken the army as an example. The reality is that this applied to all fields. People such as Mahdiyoun and (?Movahedi) with their links with the Pentagon, the CIA and the former regime, were placed at the head of the air force or the gendarmerie. All this shows that the purging of organizations should be implemented sincerely and decisively and should cover all revolutionary organizations, because these are the organizations that should implement the vital purge in the various fields.

The second commentary entitled "Incidents in Afghanistan," says the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries' coup attempt in our country was foiled. But the plot by our revolution's enemies continues. CIA forces, coupled with imperialism and regional reaction, are trying to use any possible means to implement their plans. This time, counterrevolution, imperialism and Zionism were unable to succeed in their sinister plots. However, they have not put down their weapons. By using the weapon of lies and rumor-mongering, counterrevolutionaries and imperialist and Zionist agents want to distort our people's attention from the true enemies of the revolution. It is especially for this reason that they are trying to distort the realities of development in Afghanistan.

They, who are the enemies of revolutionary Islam, present themselves as defenders of Islam. But when the Amin regime was slaughtering thousands of intellectuals, clergymen, teachers, farmers and workers or was torturing them in prisons, these defenders of Islam did not make such a commotion as they are now. From the very first days following Amin's fall, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan freed more than 15,000 political prisoners. But the Afghan revolution is being criticized today. Why? Because according to imperialist plans Afghanistan should have been turned into an area of tension and a base against anti-imperialist movements and the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran.

Living conditions in Afghanistan have improved following the revolution. The clergy, who were pressured and tortured by the Amin regime, enjoy freedoms. The Afghan Government has introduced freedoms. What is occurring in Afghanistan is what the imam of the nation wants--freedom, respect for the people and welfare. This is the reality of what has happened and is happening in Afghanistan, not that which defenders of Carter's Islam are inculcating in our people.

Vigilance Against Plots

GF201840 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary entitled "Unity of Word and Action Is Necessary," says the recent plot showed how our country is facing dangers from imperialists. Naturally, this was neither the first nor the last attempt against our revolution. Therefore, the people's unity of word should be put into action and not remain mere words. Experience stemming from the nation's struggles against the idolatrous regime and people's unity at that time show that they should unite in the same way to fight the counterrevolution today. It is clear to all that imperialists and counterrevolutionaries are waiting for any excuse to strike the revolution. All ranks should show all their revolutionary zeal and struggle to thwart any possible plots and ~~safeguard~~ their revolutionary gains.

45

It is up to our farmers and workers to continue working and producing more in order to help the nation in its struggle. Unity of word and action should replace discord, and any person acting contrary to this is acting contrary to the imam's directives and working to the benefit of the imperialists and counterrevolutionaries.

The second commentary entitled: "Mr Carter is Misrepresenting Facts," says recently, Carter has been referring to dangers facing the region. However, it is clear to all that he is misrepresenting facts. Who does not know that Carter is the one who has created the gravest danger in the area? Whose warships are patrolling the area? The United States is threatening our country with economic and naval blockades and is pressuring its allies to follow in its footsteps. Only a few persons can believe what Mr Carter says concerning the alleged Soviet danger in the Persian Gulf. The world knows that the Soviet Union does not covet the region's oil resources. That it is an exporter of oil and that it even extends assistance to oil-producing countries. The world is also aware that the Soviet Union has no military or other bases in the Persian Gulf or Indian Ocean. Only a few units of Soviet troops are in Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government. Therefore, if we want to speak of the true and serious danger that the Persian Gulf faces, we should mention the American bases established in this area. American military presence in this region has actually harmed relations between producers and consumers. The presence of American naval units in the oil routes is endangering the movement of oil. Therefore, the limited Soviet units that are stationed in Afghanistan are not endangering the situation. What Carter does not understand is that oil problems cannot be solved by resorting to adventurism. The danger that has been created in the area can be overcome only if American troops are withdrawn from the Persian Gulf and detente is established.